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The Annals of Hildesheim

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THE ANNALS OF HILDESHEIM

BY

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BA History, BA Classics, University of New Hampshire 2005

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

ANNALS OF HILDESHEIM

by

Bethany Allen
Thesis director, David Bachrach

University of New Hampshire, May, 2007

The Annals of Hildesheim is the first English translation of the *Annales Hildesheimensis* as edited by George Waitz in the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* and originally found in the *Codex Parisiensis*. The translation is annotated, and notes provide information pertaining to dates, important personages, martial affairs, politics and religion. In addition, an introduction includes a brief history of Hildesheim, as well as a description of the organization of *The Annals*, a discussion of the possible identity of the anonymous authors of the text, the historical method used by the authors, and the sources that were employed in the creation of the text.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Hildesheim

Hildesheim is a small city in lower Saxony, not far from the well known city of Hanover. The history of the city is inextricably linked to the Church. Although the city existed well before the ninth century, its founding date, as recorded by historians, is 815, the year in which the bishopric of Hildesheim was established. Since those living in Hildesheim were able to enjoy the benefits of the protection of the church, it is at this time that Hildesheim's population began to grow, and the city to flourish.¹ For nearly four centuries, the town was ruled and dominated by ecclesiastical authorities, including Bishop Bernward (993-1022), who was known as a great patron of the arts, and Bishop Godehard (1022-1038), who became the patron saint of Hildesheim.

Perhaps one of the best examples of the power and authority wielded by the Church in Hildesheim is the city's architecture. Beginning in 815, building projects in Hildesheim were overwhelmingly religious in nature. The chapel of Saint Mary was the first of these building projects. Constructed in 815 by Louis the Pious, the chapel was responsible for the formation of the diocese of Hildesheim.² While the chapel is no longer in existence, its memory is commemorated by the one hundred year old rosebush that is located in the courtyard of Hildesheim Cathedral, and which was supposedly

¹ Timothy Reuter, *Germany in the Early Middle Ages: 800-1056*, (New York: Longman Publishing, 1991). p. 68. Will hereafter be referred to as Reuter.

² Pierre Riché, *The Carolingians: A Family Who Forged Europe*, translated by Michael Idomir Allen, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993). p. 159. Will hereafter be referred to as Riché.

planted in the exact location where the old chapel once stood.³ The cathedral was also an early building project, begun in 872 by Bishop Altfried (847-874). It was not completed until 1061 under Bishop Hezilo (1054-1079) and underwent many artistic transformations under Bishop Bernward, including the fashioning of its great bronze doors as well as the addition of the murals found on its walls and ceilings.⁴ In 1013, the cathedral was destroyed by a fire, as is mentioned in *The Annals*.⁵ The majority of the building projects seem to have been undertaken during the time of Bishop Bernward. After a journey to the shrine of Saint Martin in Tours, Bernward built a chapel dedicated to the saint.⁶ In 1010, he also began construction on the church of Saint Michael, which would serve the monastery attached to it and house Bernward's large collection of theological and philosophical books.⁷ Like the chapel of Saint Mary, the church of Saint Michael and its adjoining monastery are no longer in existence. Bernward is also given credit for the construction of several churches in the more rural areas of Hildesheim.⁸ According to his *Testamente*, Bernward was responsible for building the city's walls in 996. Bernward states, "...I built the walls of the city."⁹ It was not until 1217, when the first town hall was built in Hildesheim, that historians began to see the trend of authority shift in favor of the city's secular population.¹⁰

³ The city of Hildesheim www.hildesheim.de April 2007.

⁴ J. Tschan, "Bernward of Hildesheim," in *Medieval and Historiographical Essays*, Cate and Anderson, eds., (New York: Kennikat Press, 1966). p. 335. Will hereafter be referred to as Tschan.

⁵ *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 59.

⁶ Tschan, p. 333.

⁷ Riché, p. 357. Also see Tschan, p. 334.

⁸ Tschan, p. 333.

⁹ Bernward, "Testamente," in Karl Janicke, *Urkundenbuch des Hochstifts Hildesheim und Seiner Bischöfe*, Karl Janicke, ed., (Osnabrück: Zeller, 1965), p. 27, "...[M]urum civitatis...extruxi." Will hereafter be referred to as Janicke.

¹⁰ Reuter, p. 97.

There is relatively little written about the history of Hildesheim. Although the bishops were vassals of the king, they did not play overly active roles in court politics, nor did the city gain any fame through martial affairs.¹¹ Rather, the city's importance rests not only upon its role in church politics but also, thanks to Bishop Bernward, on its role as a cultural center in the German Empire.¹²

In the realm of church politics, the diocese of Hildesheim is probably best known for an event that is only mentioned in the briefest of terms in *The Annals*: a dispute regarding the right of jurisdiction over the convent in Gandersheim. The convent in question was originally located in Brunshausen, which was part of the diocese of Hildesheim. However, it was later moved to Gandersheim, which was in the diocese of Mainz. Largely instigated by Abbess Sophia, the daughter of Emperor Conrad I, the affair began in 1002 and centered around the consecration of the convent's new church in Gandersheim. As she did not want a mere bishop, such as Bernward of Hildesheim, to preside over the ceremony, Sophia requested Willigis, the archbishop of Mainz, to perform the consecration. Because the convent had always belonged to Hildesheim, Bernward would not allow it to pass into another's hands and challenged Willigis' right to perform the ceremony. In 1007, Henry II (972-1024) decided the matter and ruled in favor of Hildesheim.¹³ According to *The Annals*, "There was an odious quarrel between Archbishop Willigis, and Bernward... Because of his prudent nature, the king wisely separated them."¹⁴

¹¹ Tschan, p. 328.

¹² Riché, p. 357.

¹³ Herwig Wolfram, *Conrad II: Emperor of Three Kingdoms*, (Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000). p. 89.

¹⁴ *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 57 "... odibilem dissensionem inter Willigisum archiepiscopum et Bernwardum...prudenti ingenio sapienter diremi.."

As a cultural center, Hildesheim became renowned for Bernward's library, as well as his artistry, which often blended elements of native and foreign culture and was in evidence all around the city.¹⁵ In addition, as a learned man, Bernward often included pedagogical elements in his work so that they would not only beautify, but instruct.¹⁶

The Annals

Considering the dominant roles played by bishops, such as Bernward and Godehard, in Hildesheim, it is not surprising that a work such as *The Annals*, which revolves largely around religious personages and events, should be commissioned by them. The text deals largely with the ordinations of bishops and popes, as well as the appointments of abbots. In particular, *The Annals* offers insight into the politics among leading church officials, as it describes the elevation of servants and relatives of the German kings to the positions of abbot, bishop, and even pope. For example, *The Annals* states, "In 954, Frederick, the archbishop of the holy church of Mainz, died."¹⁷ William, the son of the king, succeeded him in office."¹⁸

The appearances of signs and reports of miracles also make up a large part of the text. According to *The Annals*, "...there were many signs. Among these, the sign of the cross appeared repeatedly on the vestments of men. Blood also seemed to flow out of the

¹⁵ Tschan, 333.

¹⁶ For Bernward's reputation as a learned bishop, see Riché, p. 357. For the pedagogical elements in Bernward's works see Wulf Schadendorf, *Die Bernwardstür in Hildesheim*, (München: R. Piper and Co. Verlag, 1958). p. 7.

¹⁷ Frederick was the archbishop of Mainz from 937-954.

¹⁸ William was archbishop of Mainz from 954-968. See the *Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 45 "954. Frithuricus archiepiscopus Mogontiacenses aeclessiae obiit... Willihelmus, filius regis, successit in locum suum."

earth and from the sky.”¹⁹ In addition, the investiture crisis, a dispute over whether secular or ecclesiastical authorities had the power to control the appointment of church officials, comprises a large portion of part four of *The Annals*.

The text, however, is not focused entirely on ecclesiastical matters. A brief history of Roman leaders and the early Frankish rulers can be found in part one of the text. Events concerning subsequent German rulers are also included. These more secular segments of *The Annals* offer a modern-day reader more than just an outline of historical events. Diplomatic procedures, particularly the receiving and giving of gifts, is discussed within the text. For example, *The Annals* states, “Harun al-Rashid of the Saracens gave one elephant with other precious gifts to the king.”²⁰ There is even one mention made of the system of taxation in Germany, which, beginning in the ninth century, meant an annual payment of goods to the king.²¹ *The Annals* reads, “[t]he emperor... accepted the legates of all the adjoining regions, along with their declaration of what was owed in taxes....”²²

The structure of the *Annals of Hildesheim* is far more complex than the use of the term annals seems to suggest. Rather than merely being a narrative of events recorded year to year, the *Annals of Hildesheim* combines two popular forms of writing history: the world chronicle and the contemporary chronicle. This becomes particularly clear

¹⁹ *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 31 “multa signa apparuerunt, inter que signum crucis in vestimentis hominum frequentissime apparuit; sanguis et e terra ac de caelo perhibetur flexisse.”

²⁰ Harun-al Rashid, to whom the text refers as Amurmumulus, was the caliph of Baghdad from 786-809. See the *Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 33 “Amurmumulus Sareconorum elephantum unum cum aliis muneribus preciosis dirigit.”

²¹ Eric J. Goldberg, *Struggle for Empire: Kingship and Conflict under Louis the German 817-876*, (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2006). p. 205.

²² *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 79 “[i]mperator... legatos cunctarum adiacentium regionum cum debitis vectigalium professionibus...”

upon examining the basic characteristics of these two forms of chronicles, as well as their purposes.

Rolf Sprandel describes a world chronicle as one whose subject is the world and its elite ruling figures, namely popes and emperors. He further explains that a world chronicle is one in which history extends from Creation to the German Empire of the middle ages.²³ D.J.A. Matthew provides a similar description of a world chronicle, using the *Chronicle of Romuald of Salerno* as an example. Matthew states, “[h]is work provided a summary of information about the rulers of the world from the beginning, about the prophets, priests and men of culture in their respective times...”²⁴ Rosamund McKitterick similarly states, “the genre *weltchronik*... traced the rise and fall of empires from the time of Abraham...”²⁵ To the definitions of a world chronicle given above, Ernst Breisach adds the report of natural phenomena, such as eclipses, weather patterns, harvests, and disease.²⁶ All these characteristics of the world chronicle are found in *The Annals*, which text deals with the appointments and actions not only of popes, but also of emperors. A detailed account of the creation of the world is also provided in part one of *The Annals*. In addition, *The Annals* provides information pertaining to nature, including reports of eclipses and celestial activity, as well as recording instances of disease and famine.

²³ Rolf Sprandel, “World Historiography in the Late Middle Ages,” in *Historiography in the Middle Ages*, Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis, ed.. (Boston: Brill Publishing, 2003). p. 157. Will hereafter be referred to as Sprandel.

²⁴ D.J.A. Matthews, “The Chronicle of Romuald of Salerno,” in *The Writing of History in the Middle Age*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1981.) p. 256.

²⁵ Rosamund McKitterick, “Political Ideology in Carolingian History,” in *The Uses of the Past in the Early Middle Ages*, Yitzhak Hen and Matthew Innes, eds., (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000). p. 13. Will hereafter be referred to as McKitterick.

²⁶ Ernst Breisach, *Historiography: Ancient, Medieval and Modern*. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1994). p. 103.

A discussion of the purpose of a world chronicle is slightly more involved than a discussion of its characteristics. Matthew and Breisach offer no explanations in regard to the purpose of a world chronicle. Sprandel explains that a world chronicle's main purpose was to establish continuity between the beginning of time and the present in which historians were responsible for continuing the works of past historians.²⁷

McKitterick, however, provides a more religiously oriented explanation. She states that the purpose of a world chronicle was to show events culminating in the last judgment in order to show God's divine control over earthly matters.²⁸

It is Sprandel's explanation that applies to *The Annals* and is clearly expressed at the beginning of the text. *The Annals* states:

...Eusebius of Caesarea, as well as Jerome of holy memory, wrote many histories about kingdoms and church chronicles. Other men wrote after Eusebius and Jerome, foremost among them was Victor Africanus, the archbishop of the church of Tunis. He examined the histories of the aforementioned men and completed them with the events of subsequent generations...²⁹

The Annals of Hildesheim fulfills the purpose of a world chronicle by building upon the account of early histories such as those written by Victor Africanus. It is also worth noting that, since the text concludes with the death of Rudhart, the archbishop of Mainz, *The Annals* ends in such a way as to leave room for future historians to write their own continuations.

Peter Ainsworth explains that unlike a world chronicle, a contemporary chronicle records events which the author was either able to witness firsthand, or about which he

²⁷ Sprandel, p. 158.

²⁸ McKitterick, p. 13.

²⁹ *Annals of Hildesheim* p. 1 "...Eusebius Caesariensis adque sanctae memoriae Hieronimus cronicorum canonum multiplicem historiam regnis simul ac temporibus ordinatam. Post hoc alii adque alii, inter quos precipue Victor Africanus Tonnonensis ecclesie episcopus recensitis predictorum historiis gesta etatum sequentium..."

was able to gain firsthand knowledge from witnesses.³⁰ To this explanation of a contemporary chronicle, Michael Sot adds that, for modern historians, this vantage point limits contemporary chronicles to events that occur in the author's own locale and the immediate surrounding regions.³¹ An example of this type of local focus within the *Annals of Hildesheim* is a description of a fire that took place in the Church of Saint Michael in 1013. According to the text:

On the thirteenth of February, because of our sins... the principal shrine of the church of Hildesheim burned with fire throughout the night. It was extinguished quickly only through the aid of divine mercy, thanks be to God! But, alas, this left us to mourn because in the same fire a great number of books were lost, along with a very precious and irreplaceable missal...³²

The contemporary chronicle is further exemplified in *The Annals* with the description of the death of Godehard, a bishop of Hildesheim. According to *The Annals*:

"At this time, our holy bishop, Godehard, of honored memory, died on the fifth of May, that is six days after the celebration of the Ascension of the Lord. He brought great sorrow to us wretched people with his departure."³³

While Ainsworth explains that the purpose of a contemporary chronicle is largely to provide an account of cataclysmic events, such as fires, drought, pestilence, earthquakes, and military campaigns, which are considered not only noteworthy but

³⁰ Peter Ainsworth "Contemporary and Eyewitness History," in *Historiography in the Middle Ages*, Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis, ed.. (Boston: Brill Publishing, 2003). p. 252. Will hereafter be referred to as Ainsworth.

³¹ Michael Sot, "Local and Institutional History," in *Historiography of the Middle Ages*, Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis, ed.. (Boston: Brill Publishing, 2003), p. 89. Will hereafter be referred to as Sot.

³² *Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 59 "Postea 12 Kal. Februarii peccatis agentibus principale templum Hildineshemensis ecclesiae... per noctem igne succensum sed solo divinae miserationis subsidio velociter, Deo gratias! est extinctum. Sed hoc, ah! ah! nobis restat lugendum, quia in eodem incendio cum preciosissimo missali ornamento inexplicabilis et irrecuperabilis copia periit librorum."

³³ *Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 78 "Eo tempore venerande memoriae sanctus noster pontifex Godehardus 3 Non. Maii videlicet feria 6. post ascensionem Domini, ex hac vita subtractus, ad eternam cum Christo perenniter victurus migravit nobisque miseris immensam mesticiam discessu suo contulit."

trustworthy, Sot believes that contemporary chronicles were written in order to legitimize local church authority.³⁴ In *The Annals* we see what is perhaps a combination of Allen and Sot's proposed purposes of a contemporary chronicle, as those events, which, according to Ainsworth, would be considered noteworthy are recorded along with events relevant to the diocese of Hildesheim.

Organization

The Annals is divided into four parts. Part one begins with stories from the Old Testament, including the story of creation, and continues to the New Testament with mention of the life of Jesus Christ. There is a brief focus on the rulers of Egypt, beginning with Ptolemy I in 367 BCE and ending with Cleopatera V in 58 BCE, followed by a history of the Roman emperors, beginning with Julius Caesar in 49 BCE, and continuing up through Constantine III in 641. The main focus of Part one, however, is the Carolingians, from the reign of Pippin I from 687-714, to the reign of Charles III from 881-889. This portion of the text concludes with the first three Ottonian rulers: Otto I, Otto II, and Otto III.

Part two of the Annals is by far the shortest of the four, comprising only three pages out of 104. The main focus of this portion of the text is the Crescentius Family and their involvement with the papacy, particularly their involvement with the papacy of Gregory V, who was pope from 996-999.

Part three begins with the death of Otto III in 1002, and contains the reign of the last Ottonian Emperor, and continues up until the death of Henry III in 1056. This is the

³⁴ Ainsworth, p. 252. Sot, p. 114.

first section to devote considerable space to the city of Hildesheim itself, including the consecration of the chapel of Saint Martin of Tours, the fire that destroyed Hildesheim's cathedral in 1013, the death of Bishop Bernward, and the life and death of Bishop Godehard.

The final part of *The Annals* focuses primarily on the investiture crisis, which began in 1074. This portion includes the death of Henry IV in 1106, and continues through the reign of Henry V, who ruled from 1099-1125.

Chronology

Time is divided in three ways in *The Annals*: the Christian year, the regnal year, and the year of the indiction. The Christian year is calculated based upon the time that has passed since the Birth of Jesus Christ. For modern readers, this system of marking time is probably the most comprehensible of the three in *The Annals*, since this is the basis of our own dating system. The regnal year is a system of dating based upon the years a ruler has spent in office. C.R. Cheney points out that this system of dating was used mainly on official documents, and often to the exclusion of the Christian year, or even the year of the indiction.³⁵ The year of the indiction is a cycle of fifteen years. According to Cheney, this system of dating was merely used to show the place of any given year in an unspecified fifteen-year cycle.³⁶ After the thirteenth century, this system of dating is rarely used outside of the realm of public notaries.³⁷

³⁵ C.R. Cheney, *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History*. (London: Offices of the Royal Historical Society). p. 1. Will hereafter be referred to as Cheney.

³⁶ Cheney, p. 3.

³⁷ Cheney, p. 2.

Sources

Information found within *The Annals* was compiled from a number of sources. Many of these sources are cited within the text itself and the it text falls into four sections based upon the sources used, with the exception of part three, as follows: Part One: From Isidore, the *Annals of Lorsch*, and the *Annals of Hersfeld*, Part two: Authentic and Present Day, Part Three: From the *Greater Annals of Hildesheim*, Part Four: The greater part from the *Annals of S. Alban*. Although not explicitly mentioned in the text, there is remarkable similarity between the *Chronicon* of Thietmar of Merseburg, as well as the *Royal Frankish Annals*, and the contents of *The Annals*. The *Chronicon* states, "... Duke Ernst of Swabia was wounded by one of his *miles* while hunting..." The *Annals* likewise states, "Duke Ernst was unexpectedly struck by an arrow by Adalberd, one of his soldiers, during a hunt."³⁸ Another instance of this similarity between Thietmar and the authors of *The Annals* can be seen in the story of Henry, Udo, and Sigfried. According to the *Chronicon*, "... Henry, Udo, and Sigfried... along with many others went out on ships, on 23 of June, to do battle with the pirates..."³⁹ While according to *The Annals*, "Henry, Udo, and Sigfried fought against pirates..."⁴⁰ The resemblance between the two texts is too strong simply to dismiss, and it must be assumed that the authors had access to this particular text.

A similar situation occurs between *The Royal Frankish Annals* and the *Annals of Hildesheim*. According to the *Royal Frankish Annals*, "... Hilduin, abbot of the

³⁸ Ernst I was the duke of Swabia from 1012-1015. He was accidentally struck down during the hunt. See *The Chronicon of Thietmar of Merseburg*, translated by David A. Warner. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), p. 316. See the *Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 60

³⁹ Thietmar, p. 168.

⁴⁰ *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 52.

monastery of the holy martyr Dionysius... interred the relics in the basilica of St. Médard in Soissons.” The *Annals* similarly states, “Abbot Hilduin translated the bones of Saint Sebastian to Gaul.”⁴¹

Beyond narrative sources, the authors of *The Annals* had access to official documents, particularly synodal statutes, including: Rome (963), Geisleden (1028), Trebur (1036), Rheims (1119). In addition, instances of *fragmenta*, pieces of text that were taken directly from official documents, as well as *perdita*, pieces of text that were taken from official documents that are lost to us, are also included within *The Annals*. This is particularly true when dealing with foundation charters.

The question of sources becomes particularly interesting upon an examination of the genealogy of Adam that is provided at the beginning of the text. While the inclusion of such a genealogy is not in itself unusual, the mixture of Christian and pagan figures that appear in the *Annals of Hildesheim* seems striking.

While the genealogy in *The Annals* shares many characteristics with the genealogy provided in the *Vulgate*, Saint Jerome’s translation of the Hebrew Bible into Latin, which dates to the fifth century, it also makes mention of various mythological figures, such as Apollo, the Roman god of the sun and music, Hercules, a Greek hero whose story was adopted by the Romans, and Mercury, the Roman god who was connected with commerce.

Within *The Annals*, the story of the beginning of the line of Adam almost exactly parallels that found within the *Vulgate*. *The Annals* reads:

God created all things in six days: On the first day, he created light. On the second day he created the firmament of heaven. On the third day he created the seas and lands. On the fourth day he created the stars. On the fifth day he created the fishes and birds. On

⁴¹ *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 37.

the sixth day he created all animals and beasts of burden. The very last thing he created in his likeness, the first man, Adam.⁴²

The *Vulgate* similarly states:

In the beginning God created the sky and earth... and God said let there be light, and there was light... and God made the firmament and divided the waters which were under the firmament from those which were above the firmament... God collected the waters which were under the sky into one place... and God created the great whales and all living and moving animals which the waters produced in regards to their kind and all winged creatures after their kind and God saw that it was good... and god created man after his own image, after the image of God...⁴³

The Annals differs greatly from the *Vulgate* beginning with the slavery of the Hebrews, when mythology is first combined with the descendents of Adam, giving the reader a mixture of Christianity and classical tradition. For example, *The Annals* states:

The slavery of the Hebrews lasted 144 years. Atlas discovered astronomy and was the first to observe the movement and the regularity of the heavens... Under Deucalion there was a flood...⁴⁴

The presentation of the genealogy of Adam raises two particular questions. First, is the appearance of mythological figures in *The Annals* a unique or singular occurrence, and second, what use did medieval scholars make of available source material?

⁴² The Annals of Hildesheim, p.1, "Sex diebus rerum omnium creaturum deus formavit: Primo die condidit lucem. Secundo firmamenta celi. Tertio speciem maris et terrae. Quarto sidera. Quinto pisces et volucres. Sexto bestias adque iumenta. Novissime ad similitudinem suam hominum primum Adam."

⁴³ Gen 1:1, "In principio creavit Deus caelum et terram...dixitque Deus fiat lux et facta est lux...et fecit Deus firmamentum divisitque aquas quae erant sub firmamento ab his quae erant super firmamentum... Deus congregentur aquae quae sub caelo sunt in locum unum... creavitque Deus cete grandia et omnem animam viventem atque motabilem quam produxerant aquae in species suas et omne volatile secundum genus suum et vidit Deus quod esset bonum... et creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam ad imaginem Dei..."

⁴⁴ The Annals of Hildesheim, p. 5, "Hebreorum ann. servitutis. Atlans astrologiam repperit motumque caeli et rationem primus consideravit... Tunc est et factum sub Deucalione diluvium..."

According to Robert Meens, a genealogy of Adam was provided by authors at the beginning of chronicles as early as 300 CE in order to give the writer a chance to determine his own God-given place in the world. Meens states, “[e]arly medieval historiography was concerned with establishing its own place in this great scheme of creation, fall, and redemption.”⁴⁵ Gabrielle Spiegel agrees with Meens, stating: “Genealogy functioned to secularize time by grounding it in biology, transforming the connection between past and present into a real one seminally imparted from generation to generation.”⁴⁶

If, as Meens and Spiegel argue, medieval historians were attempting to establish their place within the history of the world, creating a link between the present and the past that served to legitimize the existence of their society, then the genealogy of Adam as found in *The Annals* seems particularly problematic: how does a Christian society legitimize itself through the use of pagan gods? Spiegel, however, believes that such occurrences are commonplace within medieval texts since medieval scholars had very little knowledge of history and were only interested in furthering their own agendas. Furthermore, Spiegel believes that medieval scholars were easily influenced by sources which had very little historical value. Spiegel claims: “[medieval chroniclers had] a weak notion of historical evidence; lack of sense of anachronism; propagandistic intentions... and vulnerability to invasion by fiction, forgery, myth, and miracle.”⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Robert Meens, “The Uses of the Old Testament in Early Medieval Canon Law: the *Collectio Vetus Gallica* and the *Collectio Hibernensis*,” in *The Uses of the Past in the Early Middle Ages*, Yitzhak Hen and Matthew Innes, ed., (Cambridge University Press: New York, 2000), p. 67. Will hereafter be referred to as Meens.

⁴⁶ Spiegel, Gabrielle. *Uses of the Past: The Theory and Practice of Medieval Historiography*, (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1997), p. 107. Will hereafter be referred to as Spiegel.

⁴⁷ Spiegel, p. 100.

Both Meens and Michael Allen disagree with Spiegel's assessment that the use of mythology was commonplace in the middle ages. Meens argues that, to a medieval scholar, only Christian texts, such as ecclesiastical laws, and, of course, the Bible, were reliable sources. He emphasizes: "[I]t has to be borne in mind that in the early Middle Ages... collections of texts... were held to be authoritative, such as canons promulgated by church councils, papal rulings, excerpts from the Church Fathers or quotations from the bible."⁴⁸ Similarly, Allen argues that medieval scholars considered the Bible to be the authoritative text. History was created from what was found in the Bible and any possible parallels that could be found between the Bible and the world. In this context, Allen emphasizes that "... Christian universal history embraced the inhabited world (the Hellenistic oikoumene) and counted time from Creation, based on the Bible and parallel secular evidence."⁴⁹ Ernst Breisach also argues, "[I]ike Christian faith itself, Christian interpretations of history have centered on the Bible... as the most essential historical record."⁵⁰

Given the difficulty of reconciling the opinions of Spiegel, Meens, Allen, and Breisach, it seems reasonable to conclude that each medieval text needs to be examined individually. This idea is especially true when considering that medieval scribes had a wide range of sources from which to choose, including Christian sources, and classical histories composed by ancient Greek and Roman scholars. As long as these sources were available to them, it seems that medieval authors could pick and choose, as well as mix these texts at their discretion. For example, Gregory of Tours, the well known author of

⁴⁸ Meens, p. 69.

⁴⁹ Michael Allen, "Universal History 300-1000: Origins and Western Developments" in *Historiography in the Middle Ages*, Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis, ed., (Leiden-Boston: Brill, 2003), p. 21. Will hereafter be referred to as Allen.

⁵⁰ Breisach, p. 78.

the *History of the Franks*, which was written in the fifth century, makes no mention of mythology. In his chronicle, Gregory includes a genealogy of Adam which makes it clear that his main, and perhaps only, source of information regarding the distant past is indeed the Bible. Gregory states:

“From Adam to Noah there are ten generations: Adam, Seth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalaleel, Jered, Enoch, Methuselah, (Lamech, and Noah. Two thousand two hundred and forty-two years are included in these ten generations. Adam was buried in the land of the Anakim, which was formerly called Hebron, as is clearly explained in the Book of Joshua.”⁵¹

However, Thietmar, the Bishop of Merseburg and author of *The Chronicon*, which was written in the early eleventh century, makes mention of Romulus, the mythological founder of Rome. Thietmar writes:

“Dear reader, know that the initial foundation and building up of the city and its territory were undertaken by the people of Romulus who were formerly led here by Julius Caesar, the all powerful son-in-law of Pompey who was illustrious in both capabilities.”⁵²

This kind of mixing of sources is also particularly clear in *The Annals*. Not only does *The Annals* include segments of the *Vulgate* as well as figures from classical mythology, but it also has passages containing events that are recognizable from Virgil’s *Aeneid*, the national epic of Rome that was written during the reign of Augustus. *The Annals* summarizes this text: “...Troy was captured. Aeneas led the Latins... Ascanius, the son of Aeneas founded Alba.”⁵³

⁵¹ Gregory of Tours, *The History of the Franks*, translated by Lewis Thorpe, ed., (London: Penguin Books, 1974), p. 71.

⁵² Thietmar. *Ottonian Germany: The Chronicon of Thietmar of Merseburg*, translated by David A. Warner, ed., (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), p. 68.

⁵³ *Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 7, “...Troia capitur. Latinis regnat Eneas...Ascanius, Eneae filius, Albam Scandidit.”

Therefore, when considering the genealogy of Adam as it is found in the *Annals of Hildesheim*, it would appear that Spiegel's assessment that medieval chronicles often combined a number of sources is valid in this context. According to Spiegel: "the medieval chronicler viewed himself essentially as a faithful conveyor of the written record and his text as a vehicle for transmitting segments of past texts conjoined. He was above all... a compiler, cloaking his authorial persona within the authoritative works of others."⁵⁴

Authors

Since the authors of the *Annals of Hildesheim* are anonymous, it is difficult to tell their exact number and nature with any certainty. George Waitz believes that the text was written in the monastery of Saint Michael. According to Waitz, "[t]here can be no doubt that the [annals] were written in the monastery of Saint Michael in Hildesheim."⁵⁵ Wilhelm Wattenbach likewise places the text into a religious setting, citing Bishop Bernward's role in procuring sources.⁵⁶ Franz-Josef Schmale also cites the monastery of Saint Michael as the point of origin of *The Annals*.⁵⁷ Before accepting these conclusions, however, the specific characteristics and biases of the author must be examined.

Based upon the contents of *The Annals*, we know that the authors are literate, with a keen interest in church affairs and access to large number of books. To more fully flesh

⁵⁴ Spiegel, p. 102.

⁵⁵ George Waitz in the introduction to "Annales Hildeheimensis," in *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum in Usus Scholarum Ex Monumentis Germaniae Historicis*, George Waitz, ed., (Hannover: Schrift and Druck, 1878), p. VII.

⁵⁶ Wilhelm Wattenbach, *Deutschlands Geschichtsquellen im Mittelalter Bis Zur Mitte Des Drezehnten Jarhundert*, (Stuttgart: J.G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung, 1904), p. 384.

⁵⁷ Franz-Josef Schmale, *Deutschlands Geschichtsquellen im Mittelalter: Die Zeit der Sachsen und Salier*, (Bohlau: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1967), p. 43.

out the image of the authors, we must also consider their biases. Once again, based upon the contents of the text, the following biases can be attributed to the authors: They believe that Saxons are barbarians, he believes that men of the church are praiseworthy, that God is merciful and just, and that men are sinners. In addition, he believes that Henry IV is a worthy monarch, and discusses German Crusade leaders to the exclusion of French and English crusaders.

Given these characteristics and biases, it seems reasonable to conclude, as Waitz does, that the text more than likely originated in Hildesheim's monastery of Saint Michael. The monastic environment fully accounts for the text's interest in religious figures, as well as events concerning the church, such as synods, the translation of saints, and the founding of monasteries. In addition, a religious setting helps to explain the author's derision of the Saxons, who, beyond being considered barbaric by the author, were also pagans and the enemies of the Franks. By placing the author at Saint Michael's, the fact that he doubtless had access to a large number of books is also easily explainable, since, as discussed earlier, Bernward's library was housed in the monastery.

It is, however, difficult to reconcile a monastic setting with a pro-Henry IV attitude. This is particularly true considering that Henry IV was a central figure in the investiture crisis. However, the author of *The Annals* is clearly supportive of the monarch. This support is illustrated not only through the author's referring to Pope Gregory VII by his secular name, Hildebrand, but also through the author's attempt to show that any dishonorable actions performed by Henry IV were only done under the coercion of the princes of the kingdom. It is possible that this support was garnered

through the gifts of books, privileges, and money that Henry IV bestowed upon Hildesheim throughout his reign.⁵⁸

Beyond their identities, the number of authors who may have had a hand in the text must also be taken into consideration. Considering that Saint Michael's was fully completed in 1020, and that *The Annals* extend through the early twelfth century, it is likely that we are dealing with several authors over the course of at least a century, who lived through many of the events they describe.

Stylistic differences found within *The Annals* is the best indication that there are a number of authors. While part one, two, and even four are relatively straightforward accounts of history and are more or less free from expressions of the authors' own opinions and emotions, part three contains exclamations of sorrow, outrage, and joy. In addition, section three contains segments of verse in connection to the deaths of Bishop Bernward. Of the four parts, it is part three whose author seems to have had a very intimate connection to his subjects, giving this portion of the text a very personal feel.

Historical Method

The authors of *The Annals* make it clear that they believe in the primacy of the written word. The authors ask of their audience, "[m]ay it be known by all of Christ's faithful that the story is true because the holy testimony of this is preserved in writing."⁵⁹ As discussed above, the authors also employed rumor as a source. It is interesting to note, however, that while the authors never question their written sources, they seem to

⁵⁸ Janicke, p. 110.

⁵⁹ *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 78, "*Illud vero quamquam sit cunctis Christi fidelibus notum, verum experientia relationum tamen ob eius sanctitatis testimonium hic continetur inscriptum.*"

differentiate between rumors that were reliable, and those that could not be confirmed by them as truth. For example, when dealing with a potentially unreliable source, some of the authors merely state, “stirred up by rumor...”⁶⁰ When dealing with those spoken sources that are reliable, the authors either do not bother to provide any such disclaimer, or states outright that the statement is truth. According to *The Annals*, “It should be known that this is written truthfully because Lord Godehard often said this was true...”⁶¹

Considering the authors’ attitude towards written sources and rumor, we must assume that it was their goal not to provide readers with a source of entertainment, but to provide them with a reliable source that would inform them of events that took place within their own locale, and the surrounding regions, but also in other parts of the world.

Translation

This is the first translation of the *Annals of Hildesheim*. I have attempted to provide a modern and straight-forward sense-for-sense translation, while remaining true to the Latin text edited by George Waitz in the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* from the manuscript found in the *Codex Parisiensis*. The language used is the simple and unadorned language of the original authors. Wherever possible, I have provided the anglicized, and well-known, forms of names – Louis instead of *Ludowicus* and Henry instead of *Heinrich* – with the exception that I refer to Charlemagne as Charles out of deference to the Latin text which merely refers to him as *Karolus*. I employed the same

⁶⁰ *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 53, “...rumore incitatus.”

⁶¹ *The Annals of Hildesheim*, p. 67, “Istud ergo hic ideo veraciter inscribitur quia ipso domino Godehardo sepius idem in suo sermone publice protestante.”

practice when dealing with places, attempting to give versions of their names that would be easily recognizable to a modern, anglophone audience.

Since this is the first translation of this text, there were also many difficult decisions to make regarding vocabulary. The words *principes*, *milites*, and *marchio* presented particular difficulty as all three can be translated in numerous ways. *Principes*, for instance can be translated as “leading citizens,” as well as “princes” or even “magnates.” In the end I decided that only “princes” would convey to modern audiences the major political figures *principes* is meant to refer to in *The Annals*. Similarly, *milites* can be translated as “knight,” or “soldier.” While it is extremely easy to fall into the trap of calling any soldier of the middle ages a knight, the term actually refers to men of certain class. Since there is no evidence in the text that *milites* ever refers to anything but the average soldier, I translated it accordingly. I decided to leave the term *marchio*, the ruler of a march, or a border province, untranslated. My reasoning behind this decision is based mainly upon the fact that the German equivalent of the term, *markgraf*, would not be easily recognizable by English speaking audiences, while the French equivalent, *marquis*, seems out of place in a German text.

I have supplied two types of annotations wherever necessary to clarify or to help place the text chronologically. The first is found in the main body of the text in braces and is intended to show where I extended the English translation in order to make it understandable to English speaking audiences. In addition, I have supplied footnotes that are meant to help guide readers through the text by providing information about people and places found within the text, as well as providing content or information about the events discussed. I have not yet identified all the people and places within the text and

notes indicate where further research is required. I have not supplied notes for any of the biblical figures mentioned in part one of the text since the information is readily available in the book of Genesis. In addition, I have left out Part Five of the text. This portion of the text appears to be a very late addition and repeats much of the information found in previous sections of *The Annals*.

Part One
From Isidore, the Annals of Lorsche, and the Annals of Hersfeld

Here begins the book

Under the authority of Marcus Aurelius Antonius, Julius Africanus was the first from among us to draw forth from his simple pen of history a concise account going through generations and kingdoms. Then Eusebius of Caesarea, as well as Jerome of holy memory, wrote complex history organized by kingdom and time. Other men wrote after Eusebius and Jerome, foremost among whom was Victor Africanus, the archbishop of the church of Tunis. He re-examined the histories of the aforementioned men and completed them with the events of subsequent generations up to the consulship of Justin the Younger. As briefly as possible, we recorded a summary of these times from the beginning of the world to the rule of the venerable Heraclius. Along the margins, the sequence of years is listed, by which the sum of years gone by may be known.

God formed the creation of all kinds in six days:

On the first day, he created light. On the second day he created the firmament of heaven. On the third day he created the beauty of the seas and lands. On the fourth day he created the stars. On the fifth day he created fish and birds. On the sixth day he created wild and domesticated animals.

Last, he created the first man, Adam, in his own likeness.

Adam ruled for 130 years. He begot Seth, who was born after Abel, from whom came the sons of God.

Seth ruled for 105 years. He begot Enos, who began to invoke the name of the Lord.

Enos ruled for 190 years. He begot Cainan, whose name is interpreted to mean “nature of God.”

Cainan ruled for 170 years. He begot Malaleel, whose name means “offshoot of God.”

Malaleel ruled for 165 years. He begot Jared, whose name is interpreted to mean “descendent,” or perhaps “strength.”

Jared ruled for 162 years. He begot Enoch, who pleased God and was taken up to heaven.

Enoch ruled for 165 years. He begot Methusala, whose years after the flood are numbered as fourteen.

Methusala ruled for 187 years. He begot Lamech, during whose lifetime giants came into being. Jubal invented music and Tubala was the inventor of bronze and iron.

Lamech ruled for 182 years. He begot Noah, who was directed by divine prophecy to build an ark.

When Noah was 600 years old, there was a flood.

In the second year after the flood, Shem begot Arphaxad, from whom the tribe of the Chaldeans arose.

Arphaxad ruled for thirty-five years. He begot Salah, from whom the ancient Sarmatians or Indians were born.

Salah ruled for thirty years. He begot Eber, after whom the Hebrews were named.

Eber ruled for thirty-four years. He begot Falech. At this time, the tower was

built and different types of language developed.⁶²

Falech ruled for thirty years. He begot Reu. At this time, temples were built for the first time and the rulers of the people were honored as if gods.

Reu ruled for thirty-two years. He begot Serug. The kingdom of the Scythians began.

Serug ruled for thirty years. He begot Nahor. The kingdom of the Egyptians was founded.

Nahor ruled for twenty-nine years. He begot Thara. The kingdom of the Assyrians and the Siccaneans arose.

Thara ruled for seventy years. He begot Abraham. Zoroaster is acknowledged as the inventor of magic. Babylon was built by Semiramis.

Abraham ruled for 100 years. He begot Isaac by Sarah, and by a handmaiden he begot Ishmael, after whom the Ishmalites, who are now called Saracens, were named.

Isaac ruled for sixty years. He begot Jacob. The kingdom of the Greeks began.

Jacob ruled for 110 years. He begot Joseph. After dying, Serapis was transported to the gods. Minerva appeared. Phoroneus, a king in Greece, instituted the first laws.

Joseph ruled for 110 years. Greece began to grow crops. Memphis was founded in Egypt.

The slavery of the Hebrews lasted 144 years. Atlas discovered astronomy and was the first to observe the movement and the regularity of the heavens.⁶³ Corinth was founded in Greece. There, the art of painting was discovered by Cleant.⁶⁴ Curetes

⁶² Reference to the Tower of Babel. See Genesis 11:1.

⁶³ Atlas is a figure from mythology who was associated with astronomy.

⁶⁴ I have yet to identify this figure. Further research will be required.

and Corybants invented the first dance.⁶⁵ Under Deucalion there was a flood, and under Setonte, conflagration.⁶⁶

Moses ruled for forty years. The Hebrews began to have an alphabet, and the Greeks began to grow grapes.

Jesus of Nazereth ruled for twenty-seven years. In Athens, King Erichonius harnessed four horses to a chariot for the first time.

Gothoniel ruled for forty years. Cadmus devised the Greek alphabet in Greece, and Linus Tebeus invented music.

Aoth ruled for eighty years. At this time, fables about the minotaur, hippocentaur, Cerberus, Gorgon, Bellerophon, Amphion, and Daedulus were invented.

Deborah ruled for forty years. In her lifetime, Apollo invented the cithara, and medicine.

Gideon ruled for forty years. At this time Mercury invented the lyre, and gave it to Orpheus. Also, Philemon set up the first chorus at Delphi.

Abimelec ruled for three years. Hercules laid waste to Iliam and he killed Antaeus, the inventor of wrestling.

Tola ruled for thirty years. Priam ruled in Troy

Jair ruled for twenty-two years. Hercules founded the Olympic games.

Carmentis, the nymph, invented the Latin alphabet. The Amazons obtained weapons.

Jepte ruled for six years. Because of the pain of his illness, Hercules threw himself into flames.

⁶⁵ The Corybants were a group of nine dancers who worshipped the goddess Cybele. They are considered to be Phrygian in origin.

⁶⁶ Deucalion is a mythological figure. According to myth, Deucalion was warned by the gods of a coming flood. He built a boat, and he and his wife were the sole survivors. Later, Deucalion and his wife were responsible for repopulating the earth.

Esebon ruled for seven years. Alexander carried off Helen, and started the Trojan War that lasted ten years.

Iabdon ruled for ten years. Troy was captured. Aeneas led the Latins.

Sampson ruled for twenty years. Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, founded Alba.

Heli ruled for forty years. The Ark of the Covenant was built.

Samuel ruled for forty years. The kingdom of the Spartans was founded.

David ruled for forty years. Carthage was built by Dido.

Solomon ruled for forty years. He built the temple of the Lord.

Roboam ruled for seventeen years. The Kingdom of Israel was divided from Juda. Sybil of Eritrea was famous.

Abia ruled for three years, under whom High Priest Abimelech was famous.

Amos ruled for forty-one years. Amos, Geu, and Joel prophesized.

Josaphat ruled for twenty-five years. Helias, Abdias, and Micheas were prophets.

Joram ruled for seven years. Elijah and Elisha were prophets.

Ochozias ruled for one year. Elijah, whose miracles are numbered as seven, was miraculously swept into heaven.

Atalia ruled for seven years. The priest Jonadab, son of Rediab, made a name for himself.

Joas ruled for forty years. Zacharias, the prophet was killed. Elisha, whose virtues are known to be fourteen, died. Amasias ruled for twenty-nine years. At this time, some say that others, as above, founded Carthage.

Ozias ruled for fifty-two years. The Olympics were held by the Greeks for the first time. Agnus spoke in Egypt, and the kingdom of Assyria ended.

Joatham ruled for sixteen years. Romulus and Remus were born

Achaz ruled for sixteen years. Rome was built by shepherds. The kingdom of Samaria was captured.

Ezechias ruled for twenty-eight years. Romulus chose one thousand youths from the people, whom he called soldiers, and one hundred old men, whom he called senators

Manasses ruled for fifty-five years. Sibyl of Samos was famous.

Amon ruled for two years.

Josiah ruled for thirty-two years. Thales of Miletus was recognized as the first philosopher of mathematics. Hieremias, Sphonias, and Olda, the woman, were prophets.

Joachim ruled for eleven years. In the third year of his reign Nebuchadnezzar seized Judea and made it a tributary.

Sedachias ruled for eleven years. Nebuchadnezzar burned down the temple in Jerusalem.

The captivity of the Hebrews lasted for seventy years. The history of Judith was written down. Pythagoras, the first philosopher, Pherecides the first writer of histories, and Xenophanes, the inventor of tragedy, were all famous. At this time, Tullius Servilius performed the first census in Rome, something which, in the land of the Persians and in Babylon, was unknown.

Darius ruled for six years.⁶⁷ The captivity of the Jews ended. Having banished their kings, the Romans began to have consuls⁶⁸.

Xerxes ruled for twenty years.⁶⁹ Sophocles and Euripides were honored for their tragedies and Zeosis was recognized as a painter.

⁶⁷ Darius I, also known as Darius the Great, who ruled the Persian Empire from 549-486 BCE.

⁶⁸ Notice the use of Consul. The use of this term signifies that the author has an understanding of different political systems.

Artaxerxes Longimanus ruled for forty years.⁷⁰ Ezra restored the law which was burned by the people. Cratinus, the first comic poet, as well as Socrates, the philosopher, and Hippocrates, the physician, were praised.

Darius, who was called Nothus, ruled for nineteen years.⁷¹ This period witnessed Plato and Gorgias, the first rhetorician

Artaxerxes ruled for forty years.⁷² Hester is said to have completed her history.

Artaxerxes, who was called Ocus, ruled for twenty-six years.⁷³ Demosthenes became the first orator, and Aristotle was proclaimed to be the first logician.

Xerxes, the son of Ocus, ruled for four years. Xenocrates the philosopher became famous.

Darius ruled for six years.⁷⁴ Alexander captured Jerusalem.

Alexander the Macedonian ruled for five years. The last five years are counted in the list of time. The seven prior years are reckoned under the kings of Persia. Alexander [was king] of the Egyptians. After him, the kings of Alexandria began.⁷⁵

Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, ruled for forty years.⁷⁶ At the same time, the first book of Maccabees was begun.

Philadelphus ruled for thirty-eight years.⁷⁷ This man translated divine scripture into the Greek language through seventy translators.

⁶⁹ Xerxes I, son of Darius the Great. He ruled from 485-465 BCE.

⁷⁰ Artaxerxes I ruled the Persian Empire from 465-424.

⁷¹ Darius II, also called Nothus or Ochus, ruled the Persian Empire from 423-404 BCE.

⁷² Artaxerxes II ruled the Persian Empire from 404-358 BCE.

⁷³ Artaxerxes III ruled the Persian Empire from 358-338 BCE.

⁷⁴ Darius III, who was crowned King of Persia during the reign of Alexander the Great, reigned from 336-330 BCE.

⁷⁵ This is a reference to the beginning of the reign of the Ptolemies.

⁷⁶ Ptolemy I ruled Egypt from 367-283 BCE.

⁷⁷ Philadelphus refers to Ptolemy II, who ruled Egypt from 281-246 BCE.

Euergetes ruled for twenty-six years.⁷⁸ Jesus, the son of Sirac, composed the book of wisdom.

Philopator ruled for seventeen years.⁷⁹ Under this prince the deeds, which were written about in the second book of Maccabees, happened. At this time, the Maccabees were crowned as martyrs according to the word of God.

Epiphanes ruled for twenty-four years.⁸⁰ The victorious Romans decreed that the Greeks were free. In this period the poet Ennius was celebrated.

Philometor ruled for thirty-five years.⁸¹ Scipio conquered Africa.⁸² Terence, the writer of comedy, became famous.⁸³

Euergetes ruled for twenty-nine years.⁸⁴ Brutus subjugated Spain.

Soter ruled for eighteen years.⁸⁵ Verres and Cicero were born.⁸⁶ The Thracians were subjugated by the Romans.

Alexander ruled for ten years.⁸⁷ Syria came under Roman control. Lucretius the poet killed himself.

Ptolemy, the son of Cleopatra ruled for eight years.⁸⁸ Sallust was born. Plotus, the Latin rhetorician, opened the first school in Rome.

⁷⁸ Euergetes refers to Ptolemy III, who ruled Egypt from 246-222 BCE.

⁷⁹ Philopator refers to Ptolemy IV, who ruled Egypt from 222-205 BCE.

⁸⁰ Epiphanes refers to Ptolemy V, who ruled Egypt from 204-181 BCE.

⁸¹ Philometor refers to Ptolemy VI, who ruled Egypt from 180-145 BCE.

⁸² Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal at the Battle of Zama in 202 BCE.

⁸³ Terence was a Roman playwright who lived in the first century BCE.

⁸⁴ Euergetes refers to Ptolemy VIII, who ruled Egypt from 170-116 BCE. From 170-164 BCE, he was joint ruler with his brother, Ptolemy VI. From 163-145 BCE, he served as king of Libya, and from 145-116, he served as sole ruler of Egypt.

⁸⁵ This is Soter II, who ruled Egypt from 116-81 BCE as Ptolemy IX.

⁸⁶ Verres was born in 120 BCE. He was the governor of Sicily, where he became well known for his corrupt rule. Cicero was born in 106 BCE. He was a renowned Roman orator, who spoke against Verres.

⁸⁷ Alexander I, who ruled Egypt from 107-88 BCE as Ptolemy X. He ruled jointly with his brother, Ptolemy IX.

⁸⁸ This is Ptolemy XI, who was the son of Cleopatra Selene. His regnal dates are wrong in the above text, he actually only ruled in the year 80 BCE.

Ptolemy Dionysius ruled for thirty years.⁸⁹ Pompey captured Judea. Virgil was born in Mantua, and Horace in Venusia.

Cleopatra ruled for two years.⁹⁰ In the third year of her reign, Egypt passed under the power of the Romans.

Julius Caesar ruled for five years.⁹¹ This man was the first to obtain *imperium* of the world.

Octavius ruled for fifty-five years.⁹² In the forty-second year of his reign, our lord Jesus Christ was born to the Virgin in Bethlehem.

Tiberius ruled for twenty-three years.⁹³ In the eighteenth year of his reign, the Lord was crucified. [Ovid was a poet].

Gaius Caligula ruled for four years.⁹⁴ At the same time, the apostle Matthew wrote his gospel.

Claudius ruled for fourteen years.⁹⁵ The apostle Peter proceeded against Simon Magus.⁹⁶ Mark, the apostle, wrote his gospel.

Nero ruled for thirteen years.⁹⁷ At this time Peter was crucified and Paul was killed by the sword. [Seneca was well known at this time].

Vespasian ruled for ten years.⁹⁸ When Jerusalem rebelled against the Romans it was sacked by Titus.⁹⁹

⁸⁹ Ptolemy XII ruled Egypt from 80-58 BCE. There was then a brief time when he was forced to flee to Rome to seek protection from Pompey, and he was returned to his throne in 55 BCE and held this position until his death in 51 BCE.

⁹⁰ Cleopatra V ruled Egypt from 58-57 BCE.

⁹¹ Caesar took control of Rome in 49 BCE, and was assassinated in 44 BCE.

⁹² Octavius was Emperor of Rome from 27 BCE-14 CE.

⁹³ Tiberius was Emperor of Rome from 14-37.

⁹⁴ Gaius Caligula was Emperor of Rome from 37-41.

⁹⁵ Claudius was the emperor of Rome from 41-54.

⁹⁶ Simon Magus is a figure found in the Acts of the Apostles 8:9-24, in which he offers to pay the apostles for the power of healing.

⁹⁷ Nero was the emperor of Rome from 54-68.

Titus ruled for two years.¹⁰⁰ The famous saying, “A day in which nothing good is done is a day wasted,” is attributed to him. [Cletus was pope].¹⁰¹

Domitian ruled for sixteen years.¹⁰² After he was exiled on the island of Patmos, the Apostle John wrote the book of revelations.

Nerva ruled for one year.¹⁰³ After the apostle John was released from exile, he went to Ephesus.

Trajan ruled for nineteen years.¹⁰⁴ Simon Cleophas was crucified.¹⁰⁵ John the apostle died.

Hadrian ruled for twenty-one years.¹⁰⁶ This man subjugated the rebellious Judeans, rebuilt Jerusalem and called it Aelia after himself. Aquila Ponticus, the second translator after the septuagint, was born.¹⁰⁷

Antoninus Pius ruled for twenty-two years.¹⁰⁸ Galen, a healer, was famous in Rome.¹⁰⁹ Valentinius and Marcion began heresies.¹¹⁰ Justin the philosopher flourished.¹¹¹

⁹⁸ Vespasian was the emperor of Rome from 69-79.

⁹⁹ Titus sacked Jerusalem in 70, before he became Emperor of Rome.

¹⁰⁰ Titus was Emperor of Rome from 79-81.

¹⁰¹ Pope Cletus, also known as Anecletus, was the third Pope after Peter. He served as Pope from 77-88.

¹⁰² Domitian was emperor of Rome from 81-96.

¹⁰³ Nerva was emperor of Rome from 96-98.

¹⁰⁴ Trajan was emperor of Rome from 98-117.

¹⁰⁵ Simon Cleophas was the Bishop of Jerusalem from 70-99.

¹⁰⁶ Hadrian was emperor of Rome from 117-138.

¹⁰⁷ Aquila Ponticus can be found in Acts of the Apostles 18:2-3 in which he converts from Judaism to Christianity.

¹⁰⁸ Antoninus Pious was emperor of Rome from 138-161.

¹⁰⁹ Galen lived from 129-200. He was a dominant figure in ancient medicine. In Rome, he held public demonstrations of his medical ability, and became the court physician.

¹¹⁰ Valentinius was an early gnostic who founded a school in Rome. Marcion established Marcionism, a heresy in which the entire Hebrew bible was rejected.

¹¹¹ Justin opened a school of Christian Philosophy and accepted students at both Rome and Ephesus. He was beheaded in 167, along with six of his students, for refusing to renounce Christianity.

Antoninus the younger ruled for nineteen years.¹¹² Cathar and Gnostic heresies were established.¹¹³ [This was the time of Saint Anthony].¹¹⁴

Commodus ruled thirteen years.¹¹⁵ Theodotion of Ephesus was the third translator of the bible. His edition was not at variance with the other edition of the septuagint. [Origen was born].¹¹⁶

Helvius Pertinax ruled for one year.¹¹⁷ With the senate urging that his wife take the title of Augusta, and his son the title of Caesar, this man refused, saying that it was sufficient for him that he was deemed worthy.

Severus Pertinax ruled for eighteen years.¹¹⁸ Symmachus was the fourth translator of the bible. [Zephyrinus was pope].¹¹⁹

Antoninus Caracalla ruled for seven years.¹²⁰ The fifth translation of the bible was made in Jericho. [Naples was founded].

Macrinus ruled for one year. Macrinus was killed.¹²¹

Aurelius Antoninus ruled for four years.¹²² The Sabellian heresy arose.¹²³

¹¹² This must be a reference to Marcus Aurelius, who became emperor after Antoninus Pious and was given the name Marcus Aurelius Antoninus upon becoming Emperor. He held the position of Emperor from 161-180.

¹¹³ Catharism is the belief that there is a divine spark within every human, but it is suppressed by living in a material world. Therefore, in order to reach God, man had to reach spiritual enlightenment. Gnosticism is similar to Catharism, in that one must obtain spiritual enlightenment, which usually implies the acquiring of divine knowledge, in order to meet God.

¹¹⁴ Saint Anthony was the first Christian to live as a hermit. After agreeing to be the leader of those who were desirous of living a similar, ascetic life, he became known as the father of Christian monasticism.

¹¹⁵ Commodus was Roman Emperor from 180-192.

¹¹⁶ Origen was an early father of the Christian church 185-254. He was extremely well known for his writings, which number in the thousands.

¹¹⁷ Helvius Pertinax was emperor of Rome in 193.

¹¹⁸ Severus Pertinax was emperor of Rome from 193-211.

¹¹⁹ Zephyrinus was pope from 199-217.

¹²⁰ Caracalla was emperor of Rome from 211-217.

¹²¹ Macrinus was emperor of Rome from 217-218.

¹²² This must be a reference to Heliogabalus, whose complete name was Varius Avitus Bassianus Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. He was emperor from 218-217 BCE.

¹²³ Sabellius was a priest who preached that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are one, rather than three, entities.

Alexander ruled for fourteen years.¹²⁴ Origen was famous at Alexandria.¹²⁵

Maximinus ruled for three years.¹²⁶ This man was made sole emperor by the army without a decree of the senate.

Gordian ruled for six years.¹²⁷ He conquered the Parthians and overthrew the Persians. [Gordian Africanus flourished as a philosopher].

Decius ruled for one year.¹²⁸ Anthony the monk arrived in Egypt to teach. He founded the first monastery.¹²⁹

Gallus ruled with his son Volusianus for two years.¹³⁰ Novatus, the Roman, began the Novatian heresy.¹³¹

Valerianus ruled with Gallienus for fifteen years.¹³² Then, it is believed that Cyprian, first a rhetorician, then a bishop, was crowned with martyrdom.¹³³ At this time, Bishop Basil of Caesarea and his brother Gregory were well known.¹³⁴

Claudius ruled for two years.¹³⁵ This man expelled the Goths who were overpowering and laying waste to Illyricum and Macedonia.

¹²⁴ Alexander was Emperor of Rome from 222-235

¹²⁵ Origen of Alexandria lived from 185-254. An early father of the Christian church, he is particularly well known for his writings, including *On Prayer*, *On Martyrdom*, and *Against Celsus*.

¹²⁶ Maximinus was Emperor of Rome from 235-238.

¹²⁷ Gordian III was emperor of Rome from 238-244.

¹²⁸ Decius was emperor of Rome from 249-251.

¹²⁹ This is Saint Anthony the Great, who is considered the father of monasticism. The founding of a monastery is doubtless a reference to the monastery of Saint Anthony the Great, which was built on the site where Saint Anthony was believed to have made his home.

¹³⁰ Gallus was emperor of Rome from 251-253.

¹³¹ Novatianists believed that the Catholic church was too lax and believed that excommunicants should never be allowed back into the church community, second marriages were unlawful, and that those who failed to uphold their faith under persecution should be excommunicated. This heresy was begun by Novatian, who was ordained pope in opposition to Pope Cornelius in AD 251. He is considered one of the first anti-popes.

¹³² Valerianus was emperor of Rome from 253-268.

¹³³ Cyprian was the bishop of Carthage from 249-258.

¹³⁴ Basil was bishop of Caesarea from 370-379. He, along with Gregory Nazianus were canonized by the Catholic Church.

¹³⁵ Claudius was the emperor of Rome from 268-270.

Aurelian ruled for five years.¹³⁶ This man persecuted Christians and was killed by a bolt of lightening.

Tacitus ruled for one year.¹³⁷ Nothing is known about his life.

Probus ruled for six years.¹³⁸ The Manichaean heresy was born.¹³⁹

Carus ruled with his sons for two years.¹⁴⁰ After the triumph over Persia, this man was slain by bolts of lightening. [There was an earthquake at Tyre.]

Diocletian and Maximian ruled for twenty years.¹⁴¹ After he burned divine books, Diocletian persecuted Christians all over the world.

Galerius ruled for three years.¹⁴² He was consul for the kingdom of the Romans.¹⁴³

Constantine ruled for thirty years.¹⁴⁴ The Holy Cross was discovered. The synod of Nicea assembled against Arius.¹⁴⁵

Constantine and Constans ruled for twenty-four years.¹⁴⁶ The heresies of the Audians and the Macedonians arose.¹⁴⁷

Julian ruled for two years.¹⁴⁸ This man, who was a cleric, became a general and a

¹³⁶ Aurelian was the emperor of Rome from 270-275.

¹³⁷ Tacitus was the emperor of Rome from 275-276.

¹³⁸ Probus was the emperor of Rome from 276-282.

¹³⁹ The Manicheans rejected the Old Testament, believed that Christ had no real body, rejected the idea of free-will, and did not recognize baptism or marriage.

¹⁴⁰ Carus was the emperor of Rome from 282-283.

¹⁴¹ Diocletian was emperor of Rome from 284-305.

¹⁴² Galerius was emperor of Rome from 305-311.

¹⁴³ The direct translation here is kingdom, but this phrase is completely obscure and its meaning is unknown.

¹⁴⁴ Constantine was emperor of Rome from 306-337.

¹⁴⁵ Arius, along with his followers, declared that they were sons of God, and that they were no different than Jesus, the son of God.

¹⁴⁶ Constantine II was emperor of Rome from 337-340.

¹⁴⁷ Audians believe that God has a human form. They also celebrated the death of Jesus Christ on the day of the Jewish Passover, even after the practice had been outlawed by the council on Nicea in 325. Those who practiced the Macedonian heresy rejected the idea that the Holy Spirit was a divine being.

¹⁴⁸ Julian was emperor of Rome from 361-363.

pagan who inflicted martyrdom on Christians and even forbade Christians to teach or learn the humanities.

Jovian ruled for one year.¹⁴⁹ This man, along with a Roman army, became Christian again. [Damasus was pope.]¹⁵⁰

Gratian along with his brother Valentinian and Theodosius the elder ruled for six years.¹⁵¹ Ambrose, the bishop of Italy, and Martin in Gaul were famous.¹⁵² Priscillianus also became known. A synod was held in Constantinople.

Valentinian ruled for nine years with Theodosius the elder.¹⁵³ Jerome, a priest in Bethlehem, was famous.¹⁵⁴

Theodosius ruled for three years with his sons, Arcadius and Honorius.¹⁵⁵ At the same time, John the anchorite was famous.¹⁵⁶

Arcadius ruled with his brother Honorius for thirteen years. John was formally announced as the bishop of Constantinople.

Honorius ruled with Theodosius, the son of his brother, for fifteen years.¹⁵⁷ The Alani, the Suevi and the Vandals invaded Spain, and the Goths entered Rome. Pelagius was recognized as a heretic.¹⁵⁸ Bishop Augustine of Hippo was well known.¹⁵⁹

¹⁴⁹ Jovian was emperor of Rome from 363-364.

¹⁵⁰ Damasus was pope from 366-384.

¹⁵¹ Gratian was the emperor of the western empire from 375-383. Theodosius I was emperor from 379-395 in the eastern half of the empire.

¹⁵² Ambrose was the archbishop of Milan from 374-397. Gregory was the archbishop of Tours 371-397. Martin in Gaul refers to the story of Martin and the Beggar: At the gate of Amiens, in Gaul (modern day France), Martin meets a freezing beggar. He gives the beggar half his cloak and later dreams of Jesus Christ wearing that half of cloak. This vision prompted Martin to become baptized as a Catholic.

¹⁵³ Valentinian II was emperor of the western half of the Roman Empire from 375-392.

¹⁵⁴ Jerome is an early church father 347-420. He is best known for his translation of the Bible into Latin, known as *The Vulgate*.

¹⁵⁵ Arcadius was emperor of the eastern portion of the Roman Empire from 395-408. Honorius was emperor of the western half of the Roman Empire from 395-423.

¹⁵⁶ John was a monk from Antioch, who became a hermit in the year 375. He was renowned for his knowledge of the Bible, and for his eloquence. He became known as John Chrysostom and was ordained as bishop of Constantinople in 398. He held this position until his death in 407.

Theodosius the Younger ruled alone for twenty-two years. Vandals entered Africa from Spain. Nestorius became known as a heretic.¹⁶⁰

Marcian ruled for seven years.¹⁶¹ A synod assembled in Chalcedon.¹⁶² Theodoric, the king of the Goths, invaded Spain.¹⁶³

Leo the elder ruled with Leo the younger for seventeen years.¹⁶⁴ Egypt and Alexandria, assailed by an impure spirit, rejected the Synod of Chalcedon and barked with a canine madness.¹⁶⁵

Zeno ruled for seventeen years.¹⁶⁶ The heresies of the Monophysites began and were defended by this man and the decrees of the Synod of Chalcedon were rejected. At this time the body of Barnabus was discovered and the gospel of Matthew was revealed as having been written by his pen.¹⁶⁷

Anastasius ruled for twenty-seven years.¹⁶⁸ This man, vindicating the error of the Monophysites, condemned the bishops who supported the synod of Chalcedon to exile. He seized and emended gospels written by ignorant evangelists. At the same time, Transimundus raged against the Catholics.¹⁶⁹ Fulgentius was famous for his faith and

¹⁵⁷ Theodosius II was emperor of the eastern half of the Roman Empire from 408-450.

¹⁵⁸ Pelagius was declared a heretic by the Catholic church for his denial of the existence of original sin.

¹⁵⁹ Augustine was bishop of Hippo from 396-430.

¹⁶⁰ Nestorius was an archbishop of Constantinople from 428-431. He is the creator of Nestorianism, a heresy in which Jesus was both a divine being, and a mortal, rather than one person.

¹⁶¹ Marcianus was the emperor of the eastern half of the Roman Empire from 450-457.

¹⁶² The Synod of Chalcedon was held in 451 in order to address the heresy of the Monophysites.

¹⁶³ Theodoric the Great was king of the Ostrogoths from 488-526.

¹⁶⁴ Leo I was emperor of the eastern half of the Roman Empire from 457-474. Leo II ruled with his father in 474, in which year he died.

¹⁶⁵ I have yet to find information relating to this event. Further research is required.

¹⁶⁶ Zeno was emperor of Rome from 474-491.

¹⁶⁷ There appears to be no mention of Barnabus as the author of the gospel of Matthew. Further research is required.

¹⁶⁸ Anastasius was emperor of Rome from 491-518.

¹⁶⁹ Transimundus was king of the Vandals.

knowledge.¹⁷⁰ [Boethius, a man of consular rank, was famous].¹⁷¹

Justin the Elder ruled for eight years.¹⁷² This man, a friend of the synod of Chalcedon, rejected the heresy of the Monophysites.

Justinian ruled for forty years.¹⁷³ He accepted the heresy of the Monophysites and in the proscription of the synod of Chalcedon, forced all of the bishops in his kingdom to condemn the three chapters.¹⁷⁴ Alexandrian, Theodosian and Gaiana heresies arose.¹⁷⁵ The Vandals were destroyed by Belisarius.¹⁷⁶ Roman soldiers approached the borders of Spain near to Athangild.¹⁷⁷

Justin the Younger ruled for eleven years.¹⁷⁸ He was a lover of the Synod of Chalcedon, and rejected the anthropomorphism heresy.¹⁷⁹

Tiberius ruled for six years.¹⁸⁰ After the Romans were expelled, the Lombards invaded Italy. In Spain, the Goths fought a civil war. [The city of Hildesheim was founded.]¹⁸¹

Mauricius ruled for twenty-one years.¹⁸² In the ninth year of his reign and the fourth of Gregory's pontificate, was the 600th year of the incarnation of the Lord.

¹⁷⁰ Fulgentius was the bishop of Ruspe in Tunisia from 502-527. He was well-known for his knowledge of Augustine's writings, and for his own writings.

¹⁷¹ Boethius was a Christian philosopher 480-524. He served in an advisory capacity to King Theoderic the Great, and was executed by him for suspected treason.

¹⁷² Justin was the emperor of Rome from 518-527

¹⁷³ Justinian was the emperor of Rome from 527-565.

¹⁷⁴ By condemning the Three Chapters, Justinian anathemized Theodore of Mopsuestia and his writings, the writings of Theodoret of Cyrus, and the letter of Ibas to Maris. These people and their writings all accused the church of Nestorianism, which stated that Jesus exists as two persons: the divine son of God, and a mortal man.

¹⁷⁵ I have yet to identify these heresies. Further research is required.

¹⁷⁶ Belisarius was a Roman general whose actions were key in helping Justinian accomplish his goal of reconquering the western portion of the Empire. He lived from 505-565.

¹⁷⁷ Athangild was king of the Visigoths from 554-567. This passage seems to be out of temporal order.

¹⁷⁸ Justin I was emperor of the eastern half of the Roman Empire from 518-527.

¹⁷⁹ Anthropomorphism is the belief that God has a human form.

¹⁸⁰ Tiberius was a Byzantine emperor from 574-582.

¹⁸¹ Notice that this is the first reference to the eventual territory of the German Kingdom, and to Hildesheim in particular.

Pope Gregory began his pontificate.¹⁸³ He flourished in Rome for thirteen years. In the first year of his episcopate he sent Augustine with some monks to Britain so that they could preach the word of God to the people of England. This was the 596th year of the incarnation of the Lord. [Gregory died].

Phocas ruled for eight years.¹⁸⁴ In Britain, the Anglo-Saxons became Christian. In the eighth year of his reign, Sabinian was pope for one year, five months, and eleven days.¹⁸⁵ [The Holy Cross was stolen by the Persians].

Heraclius ruled for thirty-one years.¹⁸⁶ The Jews in Spain became Christians.¹⁸⁷ During the first year of this emperor's reign, Boniface was pope for eight months and twenty-two days.¹⁸⁸ Boniface II ruled for six years, eight months, and thirteen days.¹⁸⁹ Adeodatus ruled for three years and twenty days.¹⁹⁰ [Honorius I died].¹⁹¹ Boniface III ruled as pope for five years, ten months, and eleven days.¹⁹² Honorius ruled for twelve years, eleven months, and seventeen days. Severinus ruled for two months, and four days.¹⁹³ John ruled for one year, eight months, and eighteen days.¹⁹⁴ Pope Theodorus ruled for six years, one month, and eighteen days.¹⁹⁵ These were the years up to year 647

¹⁸² Mauricius was emperor of Rome from 582-602.

¹⁸³ Gregory I was pope from 590-604.

¹⁸⁴ Phocas was emperor of Rome from 602-610.

¹⁸⁵ Sabinian was pope from 604-606.

¹⁸⁶ Heraclius was pope from 610-641.

¹⁸⁷ For more information see Bernard Bachrach, *Early Medieval Jewish Policy in Western Europe*. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1977).

¹⁸⁸ This is Boniface III, who was pope in the year 607.

¹⁸⁹ This is actually Boniface IV, who was pope from 608-615.

¹⁹⁰ Adeodatus I was pope from 615-618.

¹⁹¹ Honorius I was pope from 625-638. Notice that this is out of temporal order. Boniface V was pope after Adeodatus I.

¹⁹² This is actually Boniface V, who was pope from 619-625.

¹⁹³ Severinus was pope from 638-640.

¹⁹⁴ John IV was pope from 640-642.

¹⁹⁵ Theodore I was pope from 642-649.

of the incarnation of the Lord. [Saint Eligius was born].¹⁹⁶

Heraclonius, along with his mother Martina, began to rule in the sixth year of the aforementioned Theodore's pontificate.¹⁹⁷ He ruled for two years. Martin was pope in the second year of the reign of Emperor Heraclonius. He reigned as pope for six years, one month, and twenty-six days.¹⁹⁸ [A monastery was founded in Florence].¹⁹⁹

Constantine, the son of Heraclius, ruled for six months.²⁰⁰

Constantine, the son of Constantine, ruled for twenty-seven years.²⁰¹ Eugene became pope in the fourteenth year of Constantine's reign, and he ruled as pope for two years, nine months, and twenty-four days.²⁰² Vitalian was pope for fourteen years and six months.²⁰³ He began to rule the church of Rome in the eighth year of the reign of the aforementioned Constantine. Adeodatus ruled for four years, two months, and six days.²⁰⁴ Donusdedit reigned for one year, five months, and one day.²⁰⁵ Agathon became pope in the year 679 of the incarnation of the Lord.²⁰⁶ That same man ruled as pope for two years, six months, and four days. Leo ruled for ten months, and seventeen days.²⁰⁷ Benedict ruled for ten months, and twelve days.²⁰⁸ John ruled for one year, and nine days.²⁰⁹ Conon ruled for eleven months.²¹⁰ Sergius ruled for thirteen years, eight

¹⁹⁶ Eligius was the bishop of Noyon-Tournai from 642-645, but he spent most of his life trying to convert the Druids in Flanders to Christianity.

¹⁹⁷ Heraclonius was emperor of Rome in 641. He only ruled from February through September.

¹⁹⁸ Martin I was pope from 649-655.

¹⁹⁹ I have not yet been able to name this location. Further research is required.

²⁰⁰ Constantine III was emperor of Rome in 641. He actually ruled for four months, not six.

²⁰¹ This is Constans II, who ruled from 641-668.

²⁰² Eugene I was pope from 654-657.

²⁰³ Vitalian was pope from 657-672.

²⁰⁴ Adeodatus II was pope from 672-676.

²⁰⁵ Donusdedit was pope from 676-678.

²⁰⁶ Agathon was pope from 678-681.

²⁰⁷ Leo II was pope from 681-683.

²⁰⁸ Benedict II was pope from 684-685.

²⁰⁹ John V was pope from 685-686.

²¹⁰ Conon was pope from 686-687.

months, and fourteen days.²¹¹ Thus far we have described in detail the deeds of the leaders of Rome and of the popes of the Roman Church.

Duke Pippin, the son of Ansegisel, began to rule after the death of Duke Wulfoald during the second year of Pope Sergius' pontificate.²¹² This was the 688th year of the incarnation. He ruled the Franks for twenty-seven years. He died in the second year of Emperor Anastasius, which was the 714th year of the incarnation of the Lord. Charles, Pippin's son by Alpaida, succeeded him.²¹³

Charles ruled for twenty-eight years. With the help of God he was freed from the prison in which he was being held by Plectrude, who had been abandoned by Pippin.²¹⁴ He was the first to join in battle against Radbod, the king of Frisia.²¹⁵ In this first battle, he fought bravely, but lost the greater part of his army.

2. Ragenfrid, the mayor of the palace, and King Chilperic attacked Cologne with their army.²¹⁶ They laid waste to those regions which border the Rhine.

They returned after receiving tribute from Plectrude. However, as they were leaving that place, Charles, along with his army, attacked them in a place called Ambleve.²¹⁷

3. In the following year, on the Sunday before Easter, Ragenfrid and King Chilperic prepared for battle in a place called Vincy.²¹⁸ The Franks' forces were crushed in this conflict. King Chilperic and Ragenfrid fled. Charles followed them to Paris. After he

²¹¹ Sergius I was pope from 687-701.

²¹² Pippin II, also known as Pippin of Heristal, was ruler of the Franks from 687-714.

²¹³ Charles Martel, also known as Charles the Hammer, ruled the Franks from 714-741. He was the illegitimate son of Pippin II.

²¹⁴ Plectrude was the wife of Pippin II from 670-714. In order to insure that her grandson, Theudoald, should reign after the death of Pippin II, Plectrude imprisoned Charles Martel in Cologne.

²¹⁵ Radbod was king of the Frisians from 680-719. Radbod wished to expel the Christians from Frisia, and free his people from Frankish rule.

²¹⁶ Ragenfrid was the mayor of the palace of Neustria and Burgundy from 715-718. Chilperic II was king of Neustria from 715-720, and king of the Franks from 719-720.

²¹⁷ The Battle of Ambleve, in which the army of Charles Martel was victorious, took place in 716.

²¹⁸ The Battle of Vincy took place in 717.

returned from Paris as the victor, he went to Cologne.

4. After he recovered the treasury of his kingdom from Plectrude, he established Clotair as king in name, not in power.²¹⁹ Chilperic and Ragenfrid asked for help from Odo, the Duke of Aquitaine.²²⁰ After Charles fought against the enemy, he forced them into exile.
5. After King Lothar died, Charles sent for Odo. Through legates, he accepted Chilperic as king. When he died not long afterwards, they established Theoderic as king.²²¹
6. Charles attacked Ragenfrid. He captured the city of Angers.
7. After laying waste to the land of the Saxons, Charles returned the victor.
8. Charles conquered the Alamanni and the Bavarians.
9. At the same time, Odo worked to violate the sworn pact.
10. After he crossed the Loire, Charles routed Odo and laid waste to the region.
11. Odo turned to the Saracens for support. Led by their king Abdirama, the Saracens crossed the Garonne.²²² They marched as far as Bordeaux, destroying everything and burning churches. They set fire to the basilica of Saint Hilary in Poitiers.
12. Against them, Charles relied on the aid of God. He struck down a great multitude of Saracens, including their king. After he defeated his enemies, he returned in triumph.
13. Charles attacked Burgundy. He reduced Lyon and the rest of the cities to tributaries.
14. At this time, Odo died. Because of his death, Charles recovered the region of Aquitaine without war.
15. Charles invaded the kingdom of Frisia with a fleet of ships. He returned as the victor

²¹⁹ Clotaire IV was established as king of Austrasia in 717 in opposition to king Chilperic. He died in 718.

²²⁰ Odo, also known as Odo the Great, was the duke of Aquitaine from 700-735.

²²¹ Theoderic was king of the Franks from 721-737.

²²² This may be a reference to Abd ar-Rahman I who led a disastrous attack against the Franks in 732 at the battle of Poitiers. For more information on the battle of Poitiers and its aftermath, see Bernard Bachrach, *Early Carolingian Warfare*, (Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Press, 2001), p. 26-32.

with great spoils after he killed the Frisians and Duke Poppo and destroyed their sacred groves.²²³

After the Saracens collected a strong force they captured the city of Avignon, and destroyed the regions all around it. When Charles took up arms against them, he approached the aforementioned city. He captured the city after he built a siege wall and inflicted a great number of casualties on the enemy.

Charles invaded the land of the Goths, and besieged Narbonne, where Athima, the king of the Saracens, was ensconced.²²⁴

When they heard this, the Saracens, who had remained in the nearby regions of Spain, approached as an armed force with their king.

Fighting against them, Charles killed the king along with his people. Those who were able to escape the sword drowned in the sea after boarding ships. The Franks defeated them with their ships and missiles. Thus, the Franks triumphed over the enemy and seized a great quantity of spoils and a great number of captives.

They captured the rest of the Gothic region, and other very famous cities such as Nîmes and Agde, when their walls were destroyed down to the foundation.

Charles made the Saxons pay tribute.

Charles entered the region of Provence after Duke Maurontus, who some time before had invited the Saracens through treachery, fled.²²⁵ He subjugated all of Provence and its ports, along with the Frisians to his power.

Charles, smiled upon by fortune, became the master of the Franks after

²²³ Poppo was the Duke of Frisia from 719-734.

²²⁴ Athima may be a reference to Hisham, the son of Abd- ar-Rahman, who landed in Narbonne in 736 with a naval force.

²²⁵ Duke Maurontus was responsible for leading a force of rebels in Provence in 739.

overcoming the Goths, conquering the Saxons, banishing the Saracens, and regaining Provence.²²⁶ He died in the palace in Quierzy-Sur-Oise in the 741st year of the incarnation of the Lord. His two sons ruled for twenty-seven years after him.

Carloman ruled with his brother Pippin for 7 years.²²⁷

Carloman and Pippin thwarted Hunold, who was planning a revolution.²²⁸ On the same journey through Hunold's kingdom, they divided whatever he had between them.

At this time, because Theudebald was rebelling, Carloman laid waste to Alamannia.²²⁹

Carloman and Pippin led their army into Bavaria against Odilo.²³⁰

Carloman fought against the Saxons and captured the castle at Onseburg.²³¹

Boniface, a holy man from the English people and a German legate of the Roman Church, was ordained bishop of the city of Mainz.²³² Through his preaching, he converted many Thuringians, Hessians, as well as Austriasians to the true faith and Christian religion, from which they had strayed for a long time. He founded monasteries of both monks and virgins in regions of Austrasia for the first time. He established an episcopal seat in the fortress of Würzburg, with the agreement of Carloman and with the authority of the apostolic pope.

²²⁶ Note the use of opinion; the author makes it clear that he approves of Charles Martel's actions, and takes joy in his victories.

²²⁷ Carloman and Pippin III ruled jointly from 741-747.

²²⁸ Hunold was the duke of Aquitaine from 735-744. He waged war against the Franks as early as 741, and led his last uprising, which was quashed by Charles the Great and his brother Carloman, in 769.

²²⁹ Carloman was victor over the Alamanni, and their duke, Theudebald, in 746. Carloman had many of the rebels put to death, having realized that the Alamanni uprising was due to the lenient way in which previous Carolingian rulers had treated rebels. See Bernard Bachrach, *Early Carolingian Warfare*, (Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Press, 2001), p. 40-41.

²³⁰ Odilo was the ruler of Bavaria from 736-748.

²³¹ I have not yet been able to identify this location. Further research is required.

²³² Boniface was the bishop of Mainz from 745-755.

Burchard, a colleague of Boniface, was ordained as bishop in Würzburg.²³³

Willibald was ordained as bishop of Eichstätt.²³⁴

Carloman, disdaining the temporal kingdom for the eternal one, left his kingdom to his brother and, devoted, he arrived in Rome at the home of the blessed apostles. There he accepted the tonsure and dress of religion and founded a monastery on Monte Cassino.²³⁵ Afterwards, he became a monk in the monastery of Saint Benedict.

Grifo, Pippin's brother, fled to Saxony.²³⁶

Pippin had now ruled for seven years, and he ruled another twenty.

Pippin entered Saxony through Thuringia. The Saxons who were allied with Grifo desired to make peace between Grifo and Pippin on the Oker river at a place which is called Okertal.

The same Grifo, not trusting himself to either the Saxons or the Franks, went from Saxony and attacked Bavaria. He captured Bavarians, Hiltrude, the sister of Pippin, along with (Odilo's) young son, Tassilo.²³⁷

Pippin, proceeding to Bavaria, took Grifo and Lantfrid with him.²³⁸ He established Tassilo as duke in that same place.²³⁹

Pippin and Carloman gave twelve counties in Neustria to Grifo. However, Grifo, who did not trust them, allied himself with Waifer, the duke of Aquitaine.

²³³ Burchard was the bishop of Würzburg from 743-755.

²³⁴ Willibald was the bishop of Eichstätt from 742-781.

²³⁵ Mount Soracte is in the province of Rome, in Italy.

²³⁶ Grifo was the son of Charles Martel. Considered illegitimate by his brothers, Pippin the Short, and Carloman, he was deprived of any inheritance and imprisoned. He managed to escape in 747.

²³⁷ Tassilo was established as Duke of Bavaria in 748 while he was only seven years old. He held this position until his death in 787.

²³⁸ Lantfrid was the duke of Alamannia from 709-730.

²³⁹ Pippin was able to maintain control of the Duchy of Bavaria by establishing Tassilo as Duke with himself as overlord. See Bernard Bachrach, *Early Carolingian Warfare*, (Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Press, 2001), p. 44.

In the 750th year of the incarnation of the lord, Pippin sent legates to Rome to Pope Zachary so that they might ask about the kings of the Franks, who were from royal lineage, and were called kings but had no power in the kingdom except for the charters and privileges that were written down in their name.²⁴⁰ They held no royal power at all. They did this because the mayor of the palace of the Franks wished it. On the second day of March, gifts from the people were offered to these kings in a time honored tradition, and the king himself sat on the throne with his army around him and the mayor before him. On that day he received whatever was decreed by the Franks; he sat in his home the next day. Pope Zachary responded to their question according to apostolic authority: It seems better and more useful that he who has the power in the kingdom be called king, than the other falsely be called king. Therefore the aforementioned pope gave orders to the king and the people of Francia that Pippin, who held the power in the kingdom, be called king and be placed on the royal throne.

King Pippin went to Saxony. Hidegar, the bishop of Cologne, was killed by Saxons.²⁴¹

Wishing to enter Italy, Grifo was killed in the valley of Maurienne by Count Theodoinus.²⁴² In that battle, Theodoinus was also killed.

At the same time, Stephen, the pope, approached King Pippin, requesting aid and protection against King Aistulf because Aistulf stole the property of Saint Peter and the Lombards were pillaging much of the land.²⁴³

Pope Stephen anointed two of Pippin's sons as kings: Charles and Carloman.²⁴⁴

²⁴⁰ Zachary was pope from 741-752.

²⁴¹ Hidegar was the bishop of Cologne from 747-753.

²⁴² The battle of Saint-Jean de Maurienne was in 753.

²⁴³ Stephen was pope in 752. Aistulf was king of the Lombards from 749-756.

Archbishop Boniface was crowned a martyr in the year 755 while preaching the word of God to the people of Frisia. He ruled in his bishopric for thirteen years. Lull was bishop for thirty-two years after him.²⁴⁵

Pippin entered Italy in order to seek justice for Saint Peter. He defeated Aistulf who met him in war. Aistulf, having escaped, was besieged in Pavia, and handed over forty hostages. Having been bound by an oath, he returned the property of Saint Peter.

Pope Stephen returned to Rome. Carloman the monk died in Vienne while on his way to Francia to visit his brother.

Pippin set out for Italy. He besieged Aistulf, who was ensconced in Pavia. He bound Aistulf with an oath so that he would return the property of Saint Peter. Aistulf surrendered Ravenna along with the Pentapolis to Saint Peter.

Aistulf lost his kingdom and his life when his horse fell during a hunt.

Pippin conquered the Saxons in battle. The Saxons promised to deliver three-hundred horses as tribute as well as the restoration of that which they had unjustly taken.

Pippin forced Waifer, the duke of Aquitaine, who was refusing the justice of the church, to make amends.²⁴⁶

Waifer, having lied about his oath, destroyed and pillaged all the way to Cavillone. Pippin, with his son Charles, moved his army against the enemy. Pippin captured the garrisons and the cities of Bourbon, Candela and Clarmont. A great many cities surrendered themselves to his power. He then conquered Bourges.

Tassilo deserted from the king's army and sought Bavaria. There was a bad

²⁴⁴ Charles I, who is better known as Charlemagne, was co-emperor with his younger brother, Carloman from 768-771. He was sole ruler of the Franks from 771-814.

²⁴⁵ Lull was the archbishop of Mainz from 755-786.

²⁴⁶ Waifer was the Duke of Aquitaine 748-767. He stole lands belonging to the church in 760, and continued to oppose Pippin until 767, when his capital city, Toulouse, fell to Pippin.

winter in the year 764.

Ruotgang, the archbishop of the city of Metz, asked for the bodies of the holy martyrs Gorgonius, Nabor, and Nazarus, and he ordered them to be taken from the city of Rome with honor.²⁴⁷ He placed Holy Gorgonius in his monastery, which he himself built anew and which is called Gorze, Holy Nabor was placed in another monastery, which is called Nova-Cella, and Holy Nazarus was placed in our monastery in Lorsch.²⁴⁸ They became famous in the aforementioned places for many miracles.

Pippin placed all of Aquitaine under his control, nevertheless, he did not capture Waifer as he wished. The latter was always intent on destruction and flight until he was killed by Waratto, who made an end of his flight and tyranny through a trick.²⁴⁹

Upon returning from Aquitaine, Pippin died at Saint Denis on the twenty-fifth of September at the age of fifty-four.

- 1.) Charles ruled for three years with his brother Carloman.
- 2.) Charles, with his brother Carloman, captured the rebel Hunold in Aquitaine.
- 3.) King Carloman died in the village of Samoussy. He was buried in Rheims.
- 4.) Charles stormed the fortress of Eresburg in Saxony. He destroyed the altar and their famous grove of Irminsul.²⁵⁰
- 5.) Meanwhile, while his army was being worn down by horrendous thirst because of a drought, the men were showered with an abundance of water sent

²⁴⁷ Ruotgang may be a reference to Bishop Chrodegang, who reigned from 742-746. If this is the case, then this passage is out of temporal order.

²⁴⁸ The use of "our" in reference to the monastery in Lorsch either means that the passage is borrowed from another text, or that the author himself was from Lorsch. The former is probably more likely.

²⁴⁹ Waratto was the mayor of the Neustrian palace from 680-686.

²⁵⁰ Irminsul refers to an oak tree that was worshipped as an object of a pagan cult. A mention of Irminsul is made in Thietmar. See *The Chronicon of Thietmar of Merseburg*, translated by David A. Warner. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), p. 91.

from heaven in the middle of the day. When the Saxons approached the king north of the Vaiser, they asked for peace after exchanging hostages.

6.) Charles, having been invited by the Roman Pope, Hadrian, entered Italy.²⁵¹

King Desiderius, trying to oppose him, blocked the Alpine passes, and he went to stand in his way.²⁵² The Franks opened the closed passes. Desiderius was ensconced in Pavia.

7.) Charles besieged Pavia. He permitted no one to leave or to enter. Meanwhile,

Charles approached the doorway of Saint Peter to pray. Pope Adrian, rejoicing, received the approaching king with great glory. They solemnly celebrated the holy day of Easter, and he escorted the king with joy. After King Charles returned from Rome, the Lombards, along with Desiderius, approached the king because they were tired of the blockade. The next day, the king entered with hymns and praise, gave the newly acquired royal treasure to his army, and secured the whole kingdom of Italy. He returned to Francia, taking Desiderius, and his wife and family with him. His (Desiderius') son, Adelchis fled and went across the sea to Constantinople.

8.) Returning from Italy, Charles celebrated the dedication of the church of Holy Nazarus and the translation of the body itself into the monastery of Lorsch in the 774th year of the incarnation of the lord on the first of September. After he defeated the Saxons, Charles captured Eresburg castle. He sent his guards away and returned to Francia.

²⁵¹ Hadrian was pope from 772-795.

²⁵² Desiderius was king of the Lombards from 756-786.

- 9.) Charles killed Hrodgaud who was trying to impose tyranny in Italy.²⁵³
- 10.) After suffering many deaths and beleaguered by various wars, the Saxons were no longer strong enough to resist and finally became Christians. They came under the power of the Franks.
- 11.) Charles seized the city of Pamplona from the Saracens. Abitaurus, the king of the Saracens, gave his brother and son as hostages and he returned the cities which he held.²⁵⁴ From there, Charles departed for Saragossa. He took Ibilinlarbi, the king of the Saracens, with him.²⁵⁵
- 12.) Widukind, the Saxon, plotted tyranny.²⁵⁶ The Saxons rebelled and burned and slaughtered in Francia all the way to the Rhine. When Charles returned from his campaign in Spain, he sent his army against them. The Saxons fled.
- 13.) Charles suppressed the Saxons, and conquered those who opposed him with the help of God.
- 14.) King Charles went to Rome again. Pope Hadrian took water from the sacred font and baptized Pippin, the son of the king, and anointed him as the king in Italy.
- 15.) King Charles summoned Duke Tassilo to him at Worms.
- 16.) Tassilo promised to keep faith and he swore an oath to the king. The king dismissed him honorably and ordered hostages to be sent to him (the king). This was done.

²⁵³ Hrodgaud was the duke of Friuli from 774-776. Because he revolted against Frankish rule, he was removed from power by Charles, and replaced with Marcarius.

²⁵⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

²⁵⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required

²⁵⁶ Widikund was the duke of Saxony from 730-807. He was the leader for Saxon independence, and his rebellion only ended after he was convinced by Charles to accept Christianity and was baptized in 785. See Bernard Bachrach, *Early Carolingian Warfare*, (Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Press, 2001), p. 192-194.

17.) After performing many acts of tyranny, Widikund the Saxon returned to his senses, went to the king, and became a believer by being baptized.

18.) At the same time, there were many signs. Among these, the sign of the cross appeared repeatedly on the vestments of men. Blood also seemed to flow out of the earth and from the sky.

19.) Charles arrived in Rome. Arechis, the duke of Benevento, sent his son Remuld along with gifts to the king, so that he would not enter his land, and promising he would do what Charles ordered²⁵⁷ Neither the pope nor the Franks believed what they heard. Rather, the pope persuaded the king to go to Benevento. Arechis abandoned the city of Capua and ensconced himself in Salerno. He sent gifts, Grimoald, his son, and twelve hostages to the king and thus ensured that his land would not be destroyed. Charles returned to Rome. Legates from Tassilo asked Hadrian to make peace between himself and the king. The king freely agreed, but only if the following were done, namely that Tassilo swear the same oath that he swore to Pippin and that he would repeat in his own country that he and his sons were under oath. Tassilo's legates refused this, although Pope Hadrian threatened to bind him with chains of anathema should he do otherwise. So, Tassilo promised but later broke his word and refused to go to the king.

Charles marched to Bavaria. He completely drove out Tassilo with his army. Tassilo went to the king under compulsion. He renewed his oath, and gave hostages, including his son, Theodo. He was permitted to keep his duchy. However, he was later convicted of being unfaithful again, and he was removed from his office and tonsured in a monastery.

²⁵⁷ Arichis II was the duke of Benevento 774-787. He is believed to have been involved in a conspiracy with the Lombards to overthrow Frankish rule in 776. See Louis Halphen, *Charlemagne and the Carolingian Empire*, (New York: North-Holland Publishing Company, 1977), p. 81-82.

21.) Charles' army reduced the Slavic people, who were called the Wiltzes and lived across the Elbe river, under his army.

22.) Charles conquered the Avars in battle.²⁵⁸

23.) The Saxons returned once again to idolatry.

24.) At this time, Pippin, the son of the king by his mistress, Himiltrude, plotted with the other counts of Francia to kill the king and reign in his stead.²⁵⁹ When this plot was discovered, the king ordered Pippin to be tonsured and his allies to be put to death.

25.) Charles led his son Pippin and Louis into Benevento with his army.²⁶⁰ There was a great famine, so that not even during Lent did they refrain from eating meat. At this time, a synod was held in Frankfurt on account of Felix.²⁶¹

26.) Charles invaded Saxony. He captured the Saxons and took a third of them into Francia. At this time, Alcuin, an English teacher, deacon, and abbot of the monastery of Saint Martin was famous for his holiness and teachings.²⁶² Hadrian, the pope, died. Leo succeeded him.²⁶³

27.) Legates from the Huns approached the king. They brought treasure, which the king distributed to his magnates. He allowed the legates to leave.

28.) King Pippin of Italy went to Pannonia.

29.) Charles summoned the Franks together in Saxony. He led one-third of the

²⁵⁸ Charles' laid waste to the land of the Avars in 790. The Avars were not completely destroyed until 800 under the Bulgarian ruler, Krum.

²⁵⁹ Pippin the Hunchback.

²⁶⁰ This is Pippin of Italy, who was crowned as king of Italy in 781 after his brother, Pippin the Hunchback, led a rebellion against their father.

²⁶¹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

²⁶² Alcuin was originally from York, England, where he taught at Saint Peter's School. Beginning in 781, and persuaded by Charles the Great, he began teaching at the Frankish Court.

²⁶³ Leo III was pope from 795-816.

Saxons, along with their wives and children from there.

30.) Charles attacked Saxony again.

31.) At the same time, the Romans wished to remove Pope Leo from his papal office. They planned to pluck out his eyes, cut out his tongue, and force him into a dungeon. He was rescued from this place by Albinus, who used a rope hanging from the wall.²⁶⁴ Leo reached Winiges, the Duke of Spoleto, who was encamped around the city with his army.²⁶⁵ Winiges offered him care and led him to the king in Saxony, who received him honorably. He restored Leo to the apostolic see and sent the Romans, who performed this tyranny, into exile.

32.) Charles went to Rome. On the third day before the birth of the Lord, Pope Leo was cleared of all the charges which were made against him by the Roman people in the presence of the king and the Franks, and an oath was made. On Christmas day before the solemn observance of Mass, in the holy church of Saint Peter, before Saint Peter's most sacred body, Pope Leo publicly placed the crown on the head of the king. He was called Augustus by this pope and by all of the Romans and Franks in year 800 of the incarnation of the Lord.

33. A legate from the Greeks approached Augustus and sought peace.

34. Harun al-Rashid of the Saracens gave one elephant with other precious gifts to the king.²⁶⁶ Paulinus, the patriarch of Friuli, died.²⁶⁷

35. Also, at the same time, legates from the Greeks, along with legates from Emperor Charles, who were headed into Greece, went to the royal villa which was called

²⁶⁴ Albinus is better known as Alcuin.

²⁶⁵ Winiges was the duke of Spoleto from 789-822. He was appointed by Charlemagne as his *Sendgraf*, meaning he oversaw justice in parts of Charlemagne's realm.

²⁶⁶ Harun-al Rashid was the caliph of Baghdad from 786-809.

²⁶⁷ Paulinus II was the patriarch of Friuli from 776-802.

Salz. From there, the emperor proceeded into Bavaria. There, the legates from the Avars approached him. They placed all their land under the power of Emperor Charles.

36. In Francia, Emperor Charles assembled the Saxons, who were expelled from their own borders by war. Alcuin died on April seventeenth. In the same year, Ricbodo died.²⁶⁸

37. Pope Leo went to Francia again. Emperor Charles divided the kingdom among his sons, namely Charles, Pippin, and Louis.²⁶⁹

38. Duke Grimoald of Benevento died. There were many deaths in the monastery of Saint Boniface, to such a degree that many of the younger brothers were lost.²⁷⁰

40. Charles, the son of Emperor Charles, led his army of Franks against the Wends, beyond the Elbe river. However, at this time, he was not successful in his crossing, and many Franks were killed.

41. The Emperor went to Aachen and kept court there for a year. Rudolph of Fulda was sent to our monastery, that is the monastery of Saint Boniface, for the sake of the abbot and brothers.²⁷¹ The church of Saint Mary on the Mount was dedicated.

42. There was a huge number of deaths of cattle and men in Europe. Rotruda, the daughter of the emperor, and her son Pippin died. The emperor went into Saxony. There was a solar eclipse on the thirtieth of November.

43. Winter was extremely harsh, lasting until the end of the month of March. Two of the emperor's sons, namely Pippin, the monk, and Charles, died.

²⁶⁸ Ricbodo is a grandchild of Charlemagne. More information on his life does not seem readily available.

²⁶⁹ Charles the Younger was king of the Franks from 772-811. Pippin of Italy was king of Italy from 773-

810. Louis the Pious was sole king of the Franks from 814-840.

²⁷⁰ There is no abbey of Saint Boniface located in Hildesheim. This is perhaps a reference to one of the monasteries founded by Saint Boniface in Fridistar, Hamenburgh, and Ordorfe.

²⁷¹ Rudolph was a monk of Fulda and a student of Rhabanus Maurus. He is most well known for being the annalist of Fulda. See Louis Halphen, *Charlemagne and the Carolingian Empire*, (New York: North-Holland Publishing Company, 1977), p. 252.

44. There was a disturbance, by no means small, in the monastery of Saint Boniface. Twelve brothers from the same family, along with Abbot Radgar, went to seek the judgment of Emperor Charles. However, the disturbance did not stop because of this.²⁷² Afterwards, Richholf, the archbishop of Mainz, Bernhar, the bishop of the city of Worms, Hatto, the bishop of Augsburg, and Wolfgar the bishop of the church of Würzburg, along with other faithful men, quieted the commotion in the monastery of Saint Boniface, having been ordered by the emperor to gather together for this purpose.²⁷³

45. In the month of August, a great assembly was held in Aachen. Emperor Charles established his son, Louis, as emperor to rule at the same time as himself. The crown was placed on his head after the synod was held in Mainz in the month of May, in which Archbishop Richholf and Hildebald, the archbishop of Cologne presided.²⁷⁴

46. Emperor Charles died in Aachen on January twenty-eighth on the sabbath, in year 814 of the incarnation of the Lord. Because he was appointed six years before, his son, Louis ruled in his place. During this year, Emperor Louis held an assembly with the Franks on the first of August. Legates from the Greeks sought help from him against the Bulgarians and other foreign peoples. At this time, Jerusalem was destroyed by the Persians who undertook a great persecution of Christians in Eastern regions.

47. Emperor Louis held an assembly with the Franks from Saxony at Paderborn. His son, Lothair, king of Bavaria, his other son, Pippin, the king of the people of Aquitaine, as well as Bernard, the son of Pippin and king of the Lombards went to that

²⁷² I have yet to identify this event. Further research is required.

²⁷³ Richholf was the archbishop of Mainz from 787-813. Bernhar was the bishop of Worms from 803-823. Wolfgar was the bishop of the church of Würzburg from 810-832.

²⁷⁴ Hildebald was the archbishop of Cologne from 784-819.

place, and an assembly was held on the first of July.²⁷⁵

When Louis had ruled for three years, he held a great assembly in Aachen in the month of August. It was decreed that all the monks of Saint Benedict would sing the office in ordinary time. Two documents were written, one about the life of clerics, and the other about the life of nuns.²⁷⁶ In the same year, Pope Leo died and Stephen succeeded him as bishop of the Roman church.²⁷⁷ In the month of October, Stephen went to Emperor Louis in the city of Rheims and returned in peace. At this time, Biego, one of the friends of the king who married Alpaida, the daughter of the emperor, died.

In the fourth year of his reign, Emperor Louis held an assembly with the Franks in the palace in Aachen in the month of June. After fasting, his son Lothair was ordained as emperor.²⁷⁸ In the same year, Pope Stephen died. Paschal succeeded him in the papal office.²⁷⁹

Bernard, the king of Italy also led a rebellion against the emperor.²⁸⁰ Louis Augustus invaded Italy with his army.

In the sixth year of the reign of Emperor Louis, year 818 of the incarnation of the Lord, Louis captured King Mormannus in Brittany.²⁸¹

In the seventh year of his reign, the emperor married Judith, the daughter of Welf. The basilica at the Fulda monastery was consecrated. After this, he rested for four years, and there was nothing worthy of writing down.²⁸²

²⁷⁵ Bernard was king of Italy from 810-817. He was Pippin's illegitimate son.

²⁷⁶ I have yet to identify these works. Further research is required.

²⁷⁷ Stephen IV was pope from 816-817.

²⁷⁸ Lothair was the eldest son of Louis the Pious. He reigned as king of Italy from 818-855, and was Holy Roman Emperor from 840-855.

²⁷⁹ Paschal I was pope from 817-824.

²⁸⁰ The use of also (*quoque*) here is interesting because it does not follow another rebellion.

²⁸¹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

In the twelfth year of his reign, in year 824 of the incarnation of the Lord, the emperor made a second expedition against King Wiomarch.²⁸³ Brittany was captured.

In the thirteenth year of his reign, Wiomarch was killed in his own home by Landbertus' men.²⁸⁴ Archbishop Aistulf died.²⁸⁵

In the fourteenth year of Louis' reign, Abbot Hilduin translated the bones of Saint Sebastian to Gaul.²⁸⁶

In the fifteenth year of the emperor's reign, and year 827 of the incarnation of the lord, Saracens laid waste to the borders of Barcelona and Girona.

19. In year 831 of the incarnation of the Lord, and the nineteenth year of the reign of Louis, Bun, the abbot of Hersfeld, and Rabanus, the abbot of Fulda, began to dig the foundation of the church of Saint Wigbert on the tenth of July, two days before a holy day.²⁸⁷

20. In the twentieth year of his reign, Louis, the son of the emperor made an alliance against his father in Lombardy.

21. The kingdom of the Franks was turned over to Emperor Lothair.

22. In year 834 of the incarnation of the Lord, in the twenty-second year of the reign of Louis, Pippin and his brother Louis restored their father to his rule.

26. In year 838 of the Incarnation of the Lord, and the twenty-sixth year of the

²⁸² Notice that this is an editorial comment; the author feels that nothing happened that was worthy of mention.

²⁸³ Wiomarch was king of Brittany from 818-826.

²⁸⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

²⁸⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

²⁸⁶ Hilduin was the abbot of Saint Denis. The story of the translation of the bones of Saint Sebastian by Hilduin is mentioned in the Royal Frankish Annals. See *Carolingian Chronicles: Royal Frankish Annals and Nithard's Histories*, translated by Bernhard Walter Scholz and Barbara Rogers, (Michigan: The University of Michigan Press, 1970), p. 120.

²⁸⁷ Rabanus Maurus was abbot of Fulda from 822-842. In 848, he was elected as the archbishop of Mainz, a position that he held until his death in 856.

reign of Louis, a revolt was led by Louis the younger for the second time in Frankfurt. The kingdom reverted to his father.

27. In the twenty-seventh year of his reign, a mighty wind destroyed an innumerable number of buildings, and caused a lot of damage on the second of November.

28. In the year 840, Emperor Louis was pursued. He reached his son at the monastery in Hersfeld on the tenth of April. Soon after, in the same year, on June twentieth, he died. He reigned for twenty-eight years. His son Louis succeeded him.²⁸⁸

In year 841 of the incarnation of the Lord, in the second year of the rule of Louis the younger, Count Adalbert was killed.²⁸⁹ There was an unsuccessful war waged by Lothair against his brothers, Louis and Charles.

In year 842 of the incarnation of the lord, Rabanus, the abbot of the monastery of Fulda, was expelled from the monastery. Lothair from his kingdom in the year of Louis <...>²⁹⁰

In 843, peace was made between Lothair and his brothers, Louis and Charles.

In 844, King Lothair went with the Eastern Franks to Slavia. There, he killed Gestimulus, their king, and subjugated the others to the Franks.

In 845, the monks from Hersfeld were reconciled with Bishop Odgar.²⁹¹ In the same year, Emperor Louis went to the same monastery on the thirtieth of October, and

²⁸⁸ Louis II, also known as Louis the German, was made king of East Francia through the treaty of Verdun, which was made in 843. He died in 876. This focus on the succession of Louis the German shows the eastern focus either of the author or his sources.

²⁸⁹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

²⁹⁰ There is a break in the text here. Most likely, the break expresses the reason Rabanus was expelled, as well as the year of Louis' reign in which he was expelled.

²⁹¹ Odgar was the archbishop of Mainz from 826-847.

gave privileges and immunities to the monks and confirmed this with his seal.²⁹²

In the year 846, Louis, son of Louis, subjugated Pannonia. Returning home, he devastated the Bohemians.

In 847, Archbishop Odgar died. Rabanus, the abbot of Fulda, succeeded him.²⁹³

In 848, Louis held a synodal council in Mainz. There, Godescal was convicted as a heretic and damned.²⁹⁴

In the year 850, on the twenty-eighth of October, the church of Saint Wigbert was dedicated by Rabanus, the archbishop of the church in Mainz.

In the year 855, King Louis, along with a large army, attacked Ratzidus, king of the Moravians. In the same year, the church of Saint Kilian in Würzburg was burned down completely because of lightning. When King Lothair was about to die he accepted a tonsure and a monk's habit.

In 856, Archbishop Rabanus died. Charles succeeded him.²⁹⁵

In 857, Charles convened a great synod at Mainz.

In 858, Louis sent his son, Louis, along with a great army, to Mecklenburg.

In 859, Louis, Charles, and Lothair confirmed peace by taking an oath.

In 861, Counts Uto, Ernest, and Berenger, and Abbot Waldo were buried with honors.²⁹⁶

In 862, there was great famine and disease in Germany and in other parts of Europe.²⁹⁷

²⁹² This is a fragmentum. A fragmentum is a passage copied directly from an official document.

²⁹³ Rabanus was archbishop of Mainz from 848-856.

²⁹⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

²⁹⁵ Charles was the archbishop of Mainz from 856-863.

²⁹⁶ Counts Uto, Ernest, and Berenger were the nephews of Abbot Waldo. Together, they revolted against Louis and were therefore honorably received by the king of France. See Louis Halphen, *Charlemagne and the Carolingian Empire*, (New York: North-Holland Publishing Company, 1977), p. 169.

In the year 863, Archbishop Charles died. Ludbert succeeded him.²⁹⁸

In the year 864, Louis, king of the Franks, subjugated King Rastislav of the Moravians.²⁹⁹

In the year 865, crops were destroyed by a sudden flood and violent hail storms.

In the year 867, mighty winds with a tornado flattened many buildings.

In the year 868, a great and awful famine afflicted Germany as it did other provinces of Europe.

In the year 869, King Lothair, who had left because of discord with his brother Louis, returned from Benevento. He went to Rome, and there he was condemned by Pope Adrian. As he returned home he died with nearly all of his men. In the same year Thioto, the abbot of the monastery of Fulda, was buried.³⁰⁰ Sigihart, a most venerable and religious man, was elected.³⁰¹

In 871, the aforementioned Abbot Thioto died.

In 872, the great heat of summer and excessive dryness destroyed nearly all of the crops. Many homes, along with men and animals, burned up when they were struck by lightning. [Pope Hadrian died. John succeeded him].³⁰² In the same year, in the fifth year of the year of the indiction, on the twenty-seventh of October, the church of Saint Mary was dedicated in Hildesheim by the venerable bishops Alfrid, bishop of the same church, Rimbart, and even Lithard, with the assistance of the pious abbot Adalgar and the

²⁹⁷ The use of the term Germany shows a late view of the region. Germany did not yet exist in 862.

²⁹⁸ Ludbert was Archbishop of Mainz from 863-889.

²⁹⁹ Rastislav was the king of Moravia from 846-870.

³⁰⁰ Thioto served as the abbot of Fulda from 856-869.

³⁰¹ Sigihart served as the abbot of Fulda 869-891.

³⁰² John VIII was pope from 872-882.

monks and canons.³⁰³

In 873, there was a great famine in Germany. An incredible multitude of locusts arrived.

In 875, King Louis died in the thirty-fifth year of his reign.³⁰⁴ Bishop Alfrid died. [Liudolf, a monk of Corvey, was elected after Alfrid, but was suddenly taken by death. Marquard succeeded him. He was killed by Slavs in the fourth year after he left office.]

In 876, there was a battle near Andernach between Charles, and Louis, the son of his brother Louis, who succeeded him as king.³⁰⁵

In 878, there was a solar eclipse.

In 879, Louis, the son of Louis, died in the fifth year of his reign. He was succeeded by Charles III.³⁰⁶ In the same year Carloman died after having been stricken by paralysis. In 880, [Wigbert was elected bishop.]³⁰⁷

In 885, the bishop of Minden was killed with many others by the Slavs.³⁰⁸

In 887, Charles arrived in Trebur. When an assembly was held after the feast of Saint Martin, a conspiracy was formed against him.³⁰⁹ The Eastern Franks left him and elected Arnulf as king.³¹⁰ Charles subjugated himself to Arnulf.

In 888, Charles died. Arnulf was anointed king.

³⁰³ Alfrid was the bishop of Hildesheim from 847-874. Rimbart was the archbishop of Hamburg from 865-888. Rimbart was a monk from Torhout, and it may be reasonable to assume that Lithard came from the same monastery.

³⁰⁴ The year here is incorrect. Louis died in 876.

³⁰⁵ See Goldberg

³⁰⁶ Charles III, also known as Charles the Fat, was crowned emperor in 881. He ruled until his death in 889.

³⁰⁷ Wigbert was the bishop of Hildesheim from 880-908.

³⁰⁸ This is probably a reference to Bishop Dietrich I, who actually died in 880 in battle against the Slavs.

³⁰⁹ The feast of Saint Martin was celebrated on the twelfth of November.

³¹⁰ Arnulf was king of Eastern Francia from 887-889.

In 890, Archbishop Ludbert died. Sunderhold succeeded him.³¹¹

In 891, Archbishop Sunderhold died. Hatto succeeded him.³¹²

In 892, Bishop Arn died.³¹³

In 893, there was a great war between the Bavarians and the Hungarians.

In 896, when King Arnulf arrived in Rome he was made emperor.

In 899, Emperor Arnulf died. Louis, his son, succeeded him.³¹⁴

In 901, Abbot Hardarat died.³¹⁵ Thiethard succeeded him.³¹⁶

In 902, The Slavs laid waste to Saxony.

In 903, Eberhard, Adalhart, and Henry died.³¹⁷

In 905, Count Conrad died with many others.

In 906, the Hungarians laid waste to Saxony.

In 907, Adalbert was beheaded by King Louis.³¹⁸

In 908, Duke Liutbold, along with many others, was killed by the Hungarians.³¹⁹

In 909, Duke Burchard of Thuringia was killed by the Hungarians.³²⁰

In 910, King Louis fought against the Hungarians.

In 911, Hungarians laid waste to Francia and Thuringia.

³¹¹ This year is incorrect. Sunderhold succeeded Ludbert in the year 889. He held this position until his death in 891.

³¹² Hatto served as Archbishop of Mainz from 891-913.

³¹³ Arn was the bishop of Würzburg from 855-892.

³¹⁴ Louis III, or Louis the Child, was king of Eastern Francia from 893-911.

³¹⁵ Hardarat was an abbot of Hersfeld; dates to be added.

³¹⁶ Thiethard was an abbot of Hersfeld from 901-927.

³¹⁷ I have yet to identify these people. Further research is required.

³¹⁸ This date is incorrect. Adalbert was beheaded by Louis in 906. A count of Babenberg, Adalbert fought against Conrad, the duke of the Franks, in an effort to gain control of Francia. During this contention, Archbishop Hatto of Mainz gave Adalbert safe passage to Louis the Child, promising that he would return to his place of residence unharmed. By tricking Adalbert into returning to his home for a meal, Hatto was able to fulfill his promise, and Adalbert, upon entering the royal court in Theres was put to death.

³¹⁹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

³²⁰ Burchard was the duke of Saxony from 907-908.

In 912, [King Louis died.³²¹ Conrad, duke of the Franks, succeeded him in royal power.³²²]

In 914, Otto, the duke of Saxony, died.

In 915, the Hungarians, destroying everything, reached Fulda.

In 919, King Conrad died. Henry the Saxon succeeded him in royal power.³²³

In 923, Abbot Haicho died.³²⁴ Hildebrat was elected.³²⁵

In 924, [Archbishop Herigar passed away.³²⁶ Hildebert succeeded him.³²⁷]

In 926, [the church of Gandersheim was dedicated by Bishop Sehard.³²⁸]

In 927, Thiethard the younger was elected abbot with the consent of Thiethard the elder.³²⁹

[Rothsult, the abbess of Gandersheim died. Wildigrat, with the support of Bishop Sehard, succeeded her].

In 928, the same Thiethard the younger was ordained a bishop after Sehard. Burchard was elected abbot.³³⁰

In 930, Abbot Thiethard the elder died.

In 931, King Henry subjugated the Obodrites.

In 932, King Henry was in Lausitz. Theodo died.³³¹ Burchard succeeded him.

In 933, Meingoz was elected abbot.³³² .

³²¹ This date is incorrect. King Louis died in 911.

³²² Conrad I was king of Germany from 911-918.

³²³ Henry I, also known as Henry the Fowler, was a duke of Saxony from 912 until his death in 936, and king of Germany from 919-936.

³²⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

³²⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

³²⁶ This date is incorrect, Herigar was an archbishop of Mainz from 913-927.

³²⁷ Hildebert was an archbishop of Mainz from 927-937.

³²⁸ Sehard was the bishop of Hildesheim from 919-928.

³²⁹ Thiethard was an abbot of Hildesheim, who later served as the bishop of Hildesheim from 928-954.

³³⁰ There is record of a Burchard who was the abbot of Saint Michael's in Hildesheim, but his dates do not correspond.

³³¹ Theodo was the bishop of Würzburg from 908-931.

In 934, King Henry was in Uckermark with his army.

In 935, a great synod was held in Erfurt. In the same year, King Henry died.³³³

His son, Otto, succeeded him as king.³³⁴

In 936, King Otto was in Hersfeld. The church of Saint Boniface burned down.³³⁵

In 937, Count Eberhard captured and threw Henry, the son of King Henry, into prison.³³⁶

In 938, Eberhard and Gislebert were killed.³³⁷

In 942, the basilica of Saint Maximin was dedicated in Trier by Archbishop Rudbrecht.³³⁸

In 943, a synod was convened in Bonn.

In 945, legates from the Greeks came to King Otto with gifts.

In 947, Queen Etheid died on the twenty-sixth of January.

In 948, a synod was convened at Ingelheim which was presided over by Marinus, the apostolic legate.

In 949, Duke Conrad married the daughter of King Otto.³³⁹ After this, messengers from the Greeks arrived with gifts a second time.

In 950, a great war was waged between the Bavarians and the Hungarians.

In 951, King Otto proceeded to Italy, and his son Liudolf, Duke Conrad, and Frederick, the archbishop of the holy church of Mainz, went with him. There, Otto

³³² I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

³³³ This date is incorrect. Henry died in 936.

³³⁴ Otto I was the Holy Roman Emperor from 936-961.

³³⁵ I have yet to identify this church. Further research is required

³³⁶ Eberhard III was the duke of Franconia from 918-939. Henry I was the duke of Bavaria from 921-955.

³³⁷ Gislebert was the duke of Lotharingia from 910-939.

³³⁸ Rudbrecht was archbishop of Trier from 930-956.

³³⁹ Conrad the Red was a duke of both Lotharingia and Franconia from 941-955. In 947, he married Luitgarde, daughter of Otto I.

established favorable relations with queen Adelaide. He subjugated Berenger, king of the Lombards to himself.³⁴⁰

In 953, a very bitter and savage quarrel arose between Liudolf, the son of the king, and his paternal uncle, Henry.³⁴¹ The king supported his brother's side. There were two years of fire, slaughter, and mass destruction. Many were killed, not only from among the common people, but even from among the magnates. During this year, Mainz was besieged as well as the fortress which was called Rossadal. A great battle was fought in that place.

In 954, Frederick, the archbishop of the holy church of Mainz, died.³⁴² He was a man of the greatest asceticism and learned in holy religion and doctrine. William, the son of the king, succeeded him in office.³⁴³ Thiethard, a bishop of holy memory, died. Otwin succeeded him.³⁴⁴

In 955, King Otto defeated the Hungarians and shed a great amount of blood at great danger to himself and his men.³⁴⁵ Duke Conrad, the son-in-law of the king was killed along with many others. The duke of the Bavarians, and the brother of King Otto, died. In the same year, King Otto fought a very dangerous battle against the Obodrites, whom Ekbert, the son of his maternal aunt, had marshaled against him.

In 956, Rudbrecht, the archbishop of Trier, and Hadamar, the abbot of the monastery of Fulda, died.³⁴⁶ Bishop Henry and Abbot Hatto succeeded them.³⁴⁷ In the

³⁴⁰ Berenger was king of Italy from 950-963.

³⁴¹ Henry I was the duke of Bavaria 948-955.

³⁴² Frederick was the archbishop of Mainz from 937-954.

³⁴³ William was archbishop of Mainz from 954-968.

³⁴⁴ Otwin was the bishop of Hildesheim from 954-984. He was the son of Henry I.

³⁴⁵ This is a reference to the Battle of Lechfeld which was fought between the forces of Otto I and the Magyars.

³⁴⁶ Rudbrecht was the archbishop of Trier from 930-956. Hadamar was the abbot of Fulda from 927-956.

³⁴⁷ Henry was the archbishop of Trier from 956-964. Hatto II was the abbot of Fulda from 956-968.

same year, Liudolf, the son of the king, invaded Italy and subjugated it to his power.

In 957, Liudolf died in Italy. He was transported from there to Mainz and buried at Saint Alban's.³⁴⁸

In 958, the sign of the cross appeared on people's clothes, bringing death to those who held it in scorn. However, it inflicted no punishment on those who venerated it piously and devotedly.

In 959, Abbot Hagano retired from his office.³⁴⁹

In 960, legates from the people of Oldenburg approached King Otto and entreated him to send any one of his bishops who might show them the way of truth. They declared that they wished to withdraw from pagan ritual and to accept the religion of Christ. He consented to their entreaty and sent Adalbert, a bishop of the Catholic faith.³⁵⁰ These men were liars in all things, as the outcome of this affair showed.

In 961, messengers reached King Otto and called him to Rome in support of Pope John, so that he might alleviate the harsh rule that King Adalbert exercised over the monarchy.³⁵¹ The pope received him joyfully and established him honorably as ruler on the imperial throne. In addition, he offered an imperial blessing, so that the emperor was called, and was, Augustus.

In 962, the abbot of Hersfeld died. Egillolf succeeded him.

In 963, there was a great synodal council in Rome in the church of Saint Peter. There, the august emperor, Otto, presided with a great number of bishops, abbots, monks, and clerics. In that place, Pope Benedict was deposed from the apostolic see because he

³⁴⁸ Liudolf was the duke of Swabia from 930-937.

³⁴⁹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

³⁵⁰ Adalbert was the archbishop of Magdeburg from 961-981.

³⁵¹ Adalbert was king of Italy from 950-963.

unjustly punished the emperor.³⁵² He was entrusted to Archbishop Adaldag in Saxony where he finished his life. In the same year, death attacked the army of the emperor and Henry, the archbishop of the city of Trier, Duke Godfried, and many others lost their lives.

In 964, Berenger, the king of the Lombards, was besieged at the mount of Saint Leo.³⁵³ There, he was captured, along with his wife, Queen Willa, and led away into Bavaria to the fortress of Bamberg where he bid farewell to the very last day of his life on earth.

In 965, Otto, the emperor went from Lombardy to Frankfurt. He remained the entire year in the duchy of Saxony. Meanwhile he united all his people in peace and harmony. Brun, the archbishop of the city of Cologne and the brother of the emperor, finished his life in peace.³⁵⁴

In 966, Emperor Otto went for the third time to Italy. There, he approached the doorway of Saint Peter. He began with prayers of thanks to Saint Peter because all things regarding him happened prosperously.

In 967, the emperor sent his legates to Archbishop William and to his other princes so that they might bring his son and namesake, Otto, to Italy with all regal dignity. There, Otto the elder received him and brought him to Rome. He commended him to the next pope, John, so that he might receive an imperial blessing from him and be called august emperor by everyone who acknowledged him as they did his father.

In 968, Archbishop William departed from the secular world. Egillolf, the abbot of Hersfeld, was sent from the side of the emperor from Italy so that the brothers of

³⁵²The date here is incorrect. Benedict V lost his office in 964.

³⁵³ Berenger II was king of Italy from 945-966.

³⁵⁴ Bruno was the archbishop of Cologne from 925-965.

Fulda could elect Wirinharium as abbot. From there, he went to Mainz so that all the clergy might establish Hatto, a venerable man, in the episcopal office.³⁵⁵ In the same year, Adalbert was established as archbishop in Magdeburg.

In 969, Archbishop Hatto died. Rudbrecht succeeded him.³⁵⁶

In 970, Abbot Egillolf died. Gozbert succeeded him.

In 971, the palace in Thornburg was completely destroyed by fire.

In 972, the empress went to Rome to Emperor Otto the Younger from Constantinople on the thirteenth of April, which is the octave of Easter. In the same year, Otto the younger went with Otto the elder to Italy.

In 973, Emperor Otto the elder, with the younger Otto, went to Quedlinburg. In that place they celebrated Easter on the twenty-second of March. There, legates from the Greeks, Beneventens, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Danes, and Slavs approached them with royal gifts. Not long afterwards, Otto the elder, a devout emperor, died on the seventh of March. Lord Otto succeeded him.

In 974, Henry, the duke of the Bavarians, was captured and sent to Ingelheim.

In 975, the winter was long, hard, and dry. On the fifteenth of May, there was a great snow storm. In the same year Rudbrecht, the archbishop, died. Willigis succeeded him.³⁵⁷

In 976, Henry, the duke of Bavaria, was deposed from power and excommunicated. He went to live with the Slavs.

In 977, the same Henry, on the counsel of Henry the younger, invaded Bavaria. There, besieged by the emperor and forced to surrender, he placed himself under the

³⁵⁵ Hatto II was the archbishop of Mainz from 968-970.

³⁵⁶ Rudbrecht was the archbishop of Mainz from 970-975.

³⁵⁷ Willigis was the archbishop of Mainz 975-1011.

power of the emperor.

In the year 978, Henry, the former duke, with Henry the younger and Count Ekbert were arrested and sent into exile by order of the emperor.³⁵⁸ In the same year, the emperor invaded and destroyed Gaul with a great army.

In 979, the treason of Count Gero was made public by Waldo.³⁵⁹ While fighting on a field near Magdeburg, these very men killed each other. Count Gero, guilty of the worst treason, was beheaded.

In 980, King Lothair, approached the emperor with many gifts and put himself, along with his son, under the will of the emperor. In the same year the emperor entered Italy after having made peace.

In 981, the emperor celebrated Easter in Rome.

In 982, Emperor Otto fought, at great peril to himself, against the Saracens in regions of Calabria.³⁶⁰ There, many magnates were killed. In the same year Otto, the duke of the Bavarians, died.

In 983, the emperor held an assembly in Verona. There, Henry the younger, having been led back from exile, was established as the duke of the Bavarians. In the same year, the Slavs rebelled. Not long afterwards, on the sixth of December, Otto, the most merciful emperor, died, leaving his kingdom to his son and namesake.

In 984, the little son of the emperor, namely Otto III, was anointed as king in Aachen by John, the archbishop of Ravenna.³⁶¹ Afterwards, when he discovered the

³⁵⁸ Duke Ekbert, also known as the "one-eyed count," was a duke of Saxony from Ambergau. He was born in 930, and died in 994. Mention is made of Ekbert in *The Chronicon of Thietmar of Merseburg*, translated by David A. Warner. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), p. 95, 99-100.

³⁵⁹ According to Thietmar, Count Gero was accused of treason by Waldo. In order to decide the validity of the accusation, Gero and Waldo employed trial by combat. Gero surrendered, and was beheaded on the eleventh of August. See *The Chronicon of Thietmar of Merseburg*, translated by David A. Warner. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), p.133-134.

³⁶⁰ Calabria is a region in southern Italy.

death of the emperor, Henry, the former duke, returned from exile. He entered the city of Cologne with his allies and held the king captive. Invading his kingdom, he allied himself with many Saxons, who elected him as king on the following Easter near Quedlinburg. Certain of the best men who were there, not agreeing to this election but even more lamenting the plight of the king, struggled mightily against Henry. They restored the king to his royal power and returned Henry to his ducal office. In the same year, Otwin, the pious bishop, finished his life.

In 985, Osdagus, a man of the greatest charity and chastity and learned in holy religion, was promoted to the episcopal office with the greatest consent of the clerics and the people.³⁶² In the same year, the Saxons invaded Slavic lands. Miesco went there with a large army in order to help.³⁶³ They destroyed all that land with fire and much slaughter.

In 986, King Otto, still a little boy, went to Sclavia with a great army of Saxons. There, Miesco approached him with a great number of men. He offered him a camel, and many other gifts, and also placed himself under his power. Departing at the same time, they destroyed that land with fire and killed many people.

In 987, the Saxons devastated the land of the Slavs again. The men from this region were forced to submit themselves to the king's power. Fortresses along the Elbe river were restored. There was heavy rain and wind knocked down many buildings.

In 988, there was a great and unexpected heat wave from the fifteenth of July to the thirteen of August. It was so scorching that it killed the crops. The king celebrated

³⁶¹ Otto III was anointed as king in the year 984. He ruled until his death in 1002. John was archbishop of Ravenna from 983-998.

³⁶² Osdag was the bishop of Hildesheim from 985-989.

³⁶³ Miesco I was the duke of Poland from 966-992.

Easter in Ingelheim.

In the year 989, Emperess Theophanu, the mother of the king, went to Rome. There, she celebrated the birth of the Lord and gave her whole region to the king. In that same year, Bishop Osdag died.

In 990, Gerdag was ordained a bishop on the nineteenth of January.³⁶⁴ In this year, the Saxons destroyed the Obodrites with two separate, powerful, attacks. Many of these men, as well as those of high lineage, were killed. Others died in the river. By the grace of God, the Saxons returned with peace and victory. Miesco and Boleslav, dukes of the Slavs, fought among themselves with grave hostility.³⁶⁵ In the same year there was a solar eclipse. The death of men and beasts followed not long after it on the twenty-first of October.

In 991, Emperess Theophanu died. Fire, coming down from the Rhine, burned the villages built along it. Pirates pillaged and laid waste to Stavern. They also destroyed other places along the shore. King Otto, with a large army of Saxons and with reinforcements from Miesco, besieged and captured Brandenburg. However, after he left, a certain Saxon named Kizo boldly invaded the same city with the help of the Liutzi and against the authority of the king.³⁶⁶ Against all that is right and against divine will, Kizo unlawfully subjugated it to his power with the steadfastness of the aforementioned Slavs. He planned frequent acts of brigandage in Saxony along the Elbe river, but, by the grace of God, he was not the victor. Like a fugitive thief, he fled into hiding.

In 992, King Otto, went again to Brandenburg with a powerful force of his men. Henry, the duke of the Bavarians, and Boleslav the leader of the Bohemians, approached

³⁶⁴ Gerdag was the bishop of Hildesheim from 990-992

³⁶⁵ Bolislav I was the duke of Bohemia from 935-972.

³⁶⁶ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

with a great number of men to support the king. Boleslav, the son of Miesco, although unable to go to the king himself because a major war with the Russians was threatening, directed his faithful soldiers to serve the king. The lord king, confident in the good promises of the Slavs, and not wanting to oppose his magnates, conceded peace with them again. From there, he returned to his country. As usual, they were deceived in every respect. In the same year, Gerdag, the bishop, went to Saint Peter's in Rome to pray. Returning from there, he died at Cumae on the sixth of December. He ruled in his episcopate for two years, eleven months, and fourteen days. [Miesco died, his son Boleslav succeeded him].

In 993, Bernward, the royal chaplain, was ordained bishop of the holy church of Hildesheim on the fifteenth of January.³⁶⁷ Kizo, who previously emerged as a rebel and deserter, had some time earlier broken his oath to the Slavs. He surrendered himself, along with his men and the aforementioned city of Brandenburg, to the power of the king. The king celebrated the holy day of Easter at Ingelheim. After this, from the birth of Saint John the Baptist until the ninth of November, through all of the summer and autumn, there was excessive dryness and great heat, such that an innumerable quantity of crops did not ripen because of the heat of the sun.³⁶⁸ The heat was followed by considerable cold, and there was a great blizzard. At the same time, there was a great plague and the death of men and beasts. In the same year, the Saxons planned an expedition against the Slavs for the third year in a row. They accomplished nothing. On the contrary, the Slavs [harrassed Saxony with frequent raids].

In 994, the sons of Count Henry, Henry, Udo, and Sigfried, fought against pirates

³⁶⁷ Bernward was the bishop of Hildesheim from 993-1022.

³⁶⁸ The birth of Saint John the Baptist is celebrated on the twenty-ninth of August.

by order of the emperor. In this battle, one was killed and two were captured. [Ilseburg Fortress became a home of monks].

Part Two
Authentic and Present Day

In 995, the king conquered the Obodrites and destroyed their cities and towns. Boleslav, the son of Miesco, went to help him with a great army. The Bohemians, however, came with the second son of Boleslav. The king received them in Saxony with his army. Balderich, the bishop of Utrecht died.³⁶⁹ Ansfrid, a layman and a count of good reputation and honest life, as those among whom he lived testified, succeeded him.³⁷⁰ Bishops John Placentinus and Bernward of Würzburg, were sent from the side of the king to Constantinople to find him a bride.³⁷¹ Legates from the apostolic see invited the king to Rome with the agreement of the Romans and Lombards. After Henry, the most powerful duke of the Bavarians, visited his sister, the Lady Gerberga, who was afflicted with long lasting feebleness, he died at Gandersheim on the twenty-eighth of August, to the great sorrow of all men. The Slavs devastated Saxony with frequent raids. Bernward, the bishop of Würzburg, having been afflicted with a serious disease, died among the dangers of the sea.

In the ninth year of the year of the indiction, 996, Pope John died.³⁷² The emperor, who was already in Italy, was stirred up by the rumor {of Pope John's death}. After certain leaders were sent ahead, and with the consent of the public and an election,

³⁶⁹ This date is incorrect, Balderich was actually the bishop of Utrecht from 1008-1018.

³⁷⁰ Ansfrid was bishop of Utrecht from 996-1010.

³⁷¹ John Placentinus is perhaps a reference to John Philigathos, who was given the power of the Pope, as John XVI, by the Crescentius family, as is later described in these annals. See *The Chronicon of Thietmar of Merseburg*, translated by David A. Warner. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), p.172-173. Bernward was bishop of Würzburg from 990-995.

³⁷² John XV was pope from 985-996.

he caused his nephew, the Lord Bruno, the son of Otto, who served the march of Verona, to be ordained in the apostolic see. He took the name Gregory.³⁷³ Otto III was consecrated as patrician and emperor on the next Pentecost by Gregory. After an assembly was held with the Romans, he decided that a certain Crescentius would be exiled because he frequently inflicted injuries on the previous pope.³⁷⁴ But the emperor, because of the prayers of the young pope, pardoned him for everything. Not long after this, when the emperor left Rome, the same Crescentius expelled the apostolic lord, completely destitute, from Rome. The emperor spent the winter in Francia. [The shrine of the holy cross was dedicated].

In 997, Papa Ticini, in agreement with the majority of the bishops in the council, struck the aforementioned Crescentius with anathema.³⁷⁵ Meanwhile, John Placentinus, the bishop, was sent to Rome after he returned from Constantinople. He invaded the apostolic see through the actions of the Crescentius faction. As a result of this, he was excommunicated collectively by the bishops of Italy, Germany, Francia and Gaul. Also, the emperor, so that he might cleanse Rome of its dregs, invaded Italy. He delegated his most important affairs to the Lady Mathilda, his paternal aunt and the abbess of Quedlinburg. She stood out from the rest of her sex with her marvelous prudence.

In 998, the aforementioned usurper, John, was blinded by the emperor and his nose was cut off. He was deposed, and Crescentius was beheaded with 12 of his men before <...> outside the city. In the same year a certain woman in Bavaria <bore

³⁷³ Bruno was ordained as Gregory V and was pope from 996-999.

³⁷⁴ This is Crescentius the Younger.

³⁷⁵ Pope Gregory V presided over the council that struck Crescentius with anathema. I have not yet identified the name Ticini. Further research is required.

quintuplets<...>³⁷⁶

In 999 [Matilda, the abbess and the sister of Emperor Otto II, died. Pope Gregory died. Gerbert, who was also Sylvester succeeded him.³⁷⁷ Aedelheid, the empress, died].

Part Three

From the Greater Annals of Hildesheim

During the rule of Otto III, the year 1000 surpassed the number of established reckoning according to that which we read: 'The year 1000 surpasses and exceeds all things.'³⁷⁸ Emperor Otto III entered the lands of the Slavs to pray to Adalbert, a holy bishop and martyr during Lent. There, after a synod was called, he established seven bishoprics. He caused Gaudentius, the brother of the blessed Adalbert, to be ordained as archbishop in Prague, the main city of the Slavs. He did so by permission of the Roman pontiff and because of the request of Boleslav, the duke of the Bohemians, out of love and honor for his brother and the dignity of bishop and martyr. Returning from there, he ended Palm Sunday with feasting at Magdeburg. He celebrated Easter at Quedlinburg in fulfillment of a vow. Pentecost, however, he celebrated with appropriate devotion in Aachen. Then, because of great admiration for the Emperor Charles, he ordered that his bones be dug up against church law. He discovered them among a great variety of things within a secret burial chamber. But from this action, as later became clear, he encountered divine vengeance. For the aforementioned emperor appeared to him and

³⁷⁶ Information in the Lacuna was supplied by the *Annals of Ottobeuren*.

³⁷⁷ Gerbert was ordained as Sylvester and was pope from 999 to 1003.

³⁷⁸ While the interpretation of this passage is problematic, we do know that the approach of the year 1000 created fears over the apocalypse. For more information, see *The Apocalyptic Year 1000: Religious Expectation and Social Change, 950-1050*, Richard Landes, et al., eds., (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003).

spoke to him after the undertaking of this outrage.

In the fourteenth year of the indiction, 1001 the emperor celebrated the birth of Christ at Rome. There, during Epiphany, Bishop Bernward was greatly troubled by Archbishop Willigis. He held a great synod in his church, that is, Gandersheim, with outside bishops. A complaint about the unlawful usurpation of the entire city was brought before Bishop Gerbert and Emperor Otto III. Through the authority of the synod, Bishop Gerbert annulled it immediately.³⁷⁹ Gerberga, the abbess of Gandersheim, died on the thirteenth of November.

In the fifteenth year of the indiction, 1002, Emperor Otto celebrated the birth of the Lord with the Pope at Tudertine. From there, heading towards Rome, he came to the city of Salerno. When he was struck down with a fever from the Italian sickness, he departed from this life with an early death on the twenty-third of January, to the general grief of all men.³⁸⁰ O! Woe! Henry, the duke of the Alemani succeeded him, a man who was consecrated by Willigis, the archbishop of Mainz.³⁸¹ In the same year, the new king, Henry celebrated the birth of Saint Lawrence at Paderborn. And there the lady Cunigunde received a royal benediction and the offer of the crown from the aforementioned archbishop.

In the first year of the indiction, Henry ruled for his second year.

In 1003, the king celebrated the birth of the Lord at Frankfurt, but Easter at Quedlinburg. Hermannn, the duke of the Swabia, subjugated himself to royal power after he resisted the election of the king for some time.³⁸² He kept his office through the

³⁷⁹ I have yet to identify this event. Further research is required.

³⁸⁰ I have yet to identify the nature of this illness. Further research is required.

³⁸¹ This is Henry II. He reigned from 1002-1024.

³⁸² Hermann III was the duke of Swabia from 1003-1012.

intervention of the queen and the magnates. Henry, the son of Count Berthold, Bruno, the brother of the king, and both Boleslavs of the Poles and the Bohemians, rebelled. Henry escaped and approached the king. While fleeing, he was taken into custody in Givekanstin. Stephen, the king of the Hungarians, attacked his uncle, the king, with his army.³⁸³ After the king captured Stephen, his wife, and his two sons through violence, he forced his kingdom to become Christian. The Shrine of Saint Martin was dedicated.³⁸⁴

In the second year of the indiction, 1004, in the third year of his reign, the king spent the nativity of the Lord at Pöhlde. There, the bishop of Verona and certain other noblemen from the kingdom of Italy approached with royal gifts.³⁸⁵ Bruno, the brother of the king, through the intervention of Gisela, his lady mother, acquired his grace. There was a horrible fire in the city of Pavia.

In the third year of the indiction, 1005, in the fourth year of his reign, the most glorious king celebrated the birth of the Lord in Thornburg, and spent time in other parts of Saxony until Lent. He celebrated Lent at Tiel, but Easter at Aachen. Bernhard, the abbot of Hersfeld, died. He was succeeded by Godehard, a monk, and a man most learned in his sacred way of life.³⁸⁶

In the fourth year of the indiction, 1006, in the fifth year of his reign, the king celebrated the birth of the lord in Pöhlde. He celebrated the feast of Easter at Nimwegen. Gunther, having been moved by divine piety, turned away from the secular world and its splendor and riches, and became a monk.³⁸⁷ There was great famine in almost every

³⁸³ Stephen I was the king of Hungary from 1001-1036.

³⁸⁴ The Shrine of Saint Martin was built in Hildesheim by Bishop Bernward.

³⁸⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

³⁸⁶ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

³⁸⁷ Saint Godehard, the patron saint of Hildesheim, convinced Gunther to become a monk so that he might atone for his sinful youth.

part of the world.

In the fifth year of the indiction, 1007, when Henry had ruled for six years, he celebrated the birth of the lord in Pöhlde. He went to Gandersheim for the feast of Epiphany. There was an odious quarrel between Archbishop Willigis, and Bernward, a bishop from the same church.³⁸⁸ Because of his prudent nature, the king wisely separated them. Bishop Bernward dedicated the very same church in the presence of the king, the archbishop, and other noblemen of the kingdom. There, he celebrated his episcopal elevation with no power intervening.

In the sixth year of the indiction, 1008, in the seventh year of his reign, the king celebrated the birth of the Lord at Pöhlde, Easter at Merseburg, and Pentecost at Aachen. Liudolf, the bishop of Trier, died. Meingaud, the chamberlain of the king, succeeded him.³⁸⁹ Notger, the bishop of Liege and the provost of the monastery of Saint Gall, died.³⁹⁰ Balderich of Regensburg became a bishop after him.³⁹¹ Gunther, a monk esteemed for his holy way of life, became a hermit.

In the seventh year of the indiction, 1009, not yet having ruled for eight years, the king celebrated the nativity of Christ at Salzburg, and Easter at Augsburg. The bishop of Paderborn died on the fifth of March.³⁹² Meinwek, the king's chaplain, succeeded him.³⁹³ The aforementioned monastery was founded in Mainz by Willigis, an archbishop, with special attention to its adornment, and would later receive consecration

³⁸⁸ Willigis, the archbishop of Mainz, and Bernward, the archbishop of Hildesheim, quarreled over jurisdiction of the convent in Gandersheim. The matter was decided by the king, who ruled in favour of Bernward, who was then free to consecrate the convent's church.

³⁸⁹ Meingaud was the archbishop of Trier 1008-1015.

³⁹⁰ Notger was the bishop of Liege from 972-1008.

³⁹¹ Balderich was the bishop of Liege from 1008-1018.

³⁹² Rether was the bishop of Paderborn from 983-1009.

³⁹³ Meinwek was the bishop of Paderborn from 1009-1036.

with the relics of blessed Martin.³⁹⁴ It was destroyed on the twenty-eighth of August in a terrible fire.

In the eighth year of the indiction, 1010, in the ninth year of his reign, the king celebrated the birth of the Lord at Pöhlde, and Easter at Regensburg. Ansfrid, the priest of the church of Utrecht, died. Adelbold succeeded him.

In the ninth year of the indiction, 1011, in the tenth year of his reign, the king celebrated the birth of the Lord in Frankfurt. At the beginning of Lent, he went to Corvey. There, Bernhard, a pious duke, died on the ninth of February.³⁹⁵ He was buried at Lüneburg with great lamentation during the funeral rites in the monastery of Saint Michael; a monastery which he had built from its foundation, and in which he assembled a congregation of monks. After him, his son, Bernhard, obtained the duchy.³⁹⁶ At this time, Willigis, the bishop of Mainz, died. Erkenbald, the abbot of Fulda, took his place.³⁹⁷ Bishop Bernward consecrated him on the first of April.

In the tenth year of the indiction, 1012, in the eleventh year of Henry's reign, the king celebrated the birth of the Lord at Thornburg, and Easter at Liege. From there, he proceeded with the greatest royal dignity to Bamberg. There, the venerable monastery, a noteworthy and special pursuit of the lord king, was consecrated by Eberhard, the first bishop of this see, with the consent and the assembly of all the bishops north of the Alps on the sixth of May, to the praise and honor of our Lord Jesus Christ and his most

³⁹⁴ The use of aforementioned (*pretitulum*) is strange here since there seems to be no previous mention of a monastery built by Willigis. Perhaps this is an example of the author borrowing directly from another source.

³⁹⁵ Bernhard I was the duke of Saxony from 973-1011.

³⁹⁶ Bernhard II was the duke of Saxony from 1011-1059.

³⁹⁷ Erkenbald was the archbishop of Mainz from 1011-1021.

precious martyr, George, and to all God's saints.³⁹⁸ Tagino, the archbishop of the city of Magdeburg died. Walthard, who was placed in charge of this same church, succeeded him.³⁹⁹ But this man too died after several weeks. Gero succeeded him, a man who was perfect in every ecclesiastical pursuit.⁴⁰⁰ Godehard, having left the monastery of Hersfeld, returned to Niederalteich.

In the eleventh year of the indiction, 1013, in the twelfth year of his reign, the king celebrated the incarnation of the Lord in Pöhlde. On the twenty-first of February, with evil sinners doing, and the devil plotting, the principal shrine of the church of Hildesheim burned with fire throughout the night. It was extinguished quickly only through the aid of divine mercy, thanks be to God! But, alas, this left us to mourn, namely that in the same fire a great number of books were lost, along with a very precious and irreplaceable missal with ornate ornamentation.⁴⁰¹ The king spent the purification of Saint Mary in Magdeburg.⁴⁰² Leaving there, he was overcome with a grave languor and lay in bed for five weeks in Werla. Christian, the bishop of Pavia, died.⁴⁰³ Berenger, the dean of this place, succeeded him.⁴⁰⁴ Godescal, the priest in charge of our congregation died on the thirteenth of July.⁴⁰⁵

In the twelfth year of the indiction, 1014, after Henry had ruled for thirteen years, and ruling now with imperial power for his first year, the king celebrated the birth of the

³⁹⁸ This is a fragmentum. I have yet to identify the document from which this fragmentum comes. Further research is required.

³⁹⁹ Walthard was the archbishop of Magdeburg in 1012.

⁴⁰⁰ Gero was the archbishop of Magdeburg from 1012-1023.

⁴⁰¹ Many of the books destroyed in the fire had been part of Bernward's library. According to his biographer, Thangmar, the loss of these books merely served to strengthen Bernward's zeal to acquire new books.

⁴⁰² The Purification of Saint Mary is celebrated on the second of February.

⁴⁰³ Christian was the bishop of Passau from 991-1013.

⁴⁰⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁰⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

Lord in Pavia.⁴⁰⁶ From there, proceeding with the royal court to Rome, he accepted the imperial crown from Benedict, the vicar of Saint Peter on the twenty-third of February with general acclamation.⁴⁰⁷ He promoted his wife, Lady Cunigunde, who was likewise raised up by the aid of God. Thus by the grace of God he was made emperor. He returned to Pavia where he celebrated Holy Easter. Returning from there, he joyously celebrated Pentecost in Bamberg where he ordered the privileges of this place to be written down and confirmed by the command of the holy Roman see so that they were confirmed under their bann with Christ the king of kings ruling for eternity and beyond.⁴⁰⁸

In the thirteenth year of the indiction, 1015, in the fourteenth year of his reign and the second year of his imperial power, the emperor celebrated the birth of Christ in Pöhlde. He decided that Duke Ulrich of the Bohemians, and Duke Boleslav of the Poles, would come to him in Merseburg for Easter.⁴⁰⁹ On the appointed day, Ulrich presented himself in order to prove his innocence. Because Bolislav neglected to do this the emperor invaded Poland with a large force of his men during the summer. Duke Ernst was unexpectedly struck by an arrow by Adalberd, one of his soldiers, during a hunt.⁴¹⁰ He died a miserable death. Lambert, the soldier, died.⁴¹¹

In the fourteenth year of the indiction, 1016, ruling now for fifteen years, and ruling with imperial power for three, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at

⁴⁰⁶ Imperial power refers to Henry's ability to command an army.

⁴⁰⁷ Benedict VIII was pope from 1012-1024.

⁴⁰⁸ This is a fragmentum. I have yet to identify the document from which this fragmentum comes. Further research is required.

⁴⁰⁹ Ulrich was duke of the Bohemians from 1012-1033.

⁴¹⁰ Ernst I was the duke of Swabia from 1012-1015. He was accidentally struck down during the hunt. See *The Chronicon of Thietmar of Merseburg*, translated by David A. Warner. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), p. 316.

⁴¹¹ Lambert may possibly be a reference to Lambert, the Count of Lowen, who was killed by Gottfried, the duke of Verdun, in 1016. His story is told by Thietmar of Merseburg, p. 339.

Paderborn. There was a big hailstorm and many things were destroyed by lightning.

In the fifteenth year of the indiction, 1017, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at Pöhlde. In the same year he invaded Poland with his army for the second time. Meingaud, the bishop of Trier died.⁴¹² Poppo succeeded him.⁴¹³ Eid, the bishop of Meissen, died.⁴¹⁴ Eildeward succeeded him.⁴¹⁵ Liudolf, the priest, died on the second of August.⁴¹⁶ Godescal, a priest and dean, died on the twenty-fourth of September.

In the first year of the indiction, 1018, having ruled with imperial power for five years, the emperor celebrated the birth of the lord at Paderborn, and Easter at Bamberg. Henry, the *marchio* of the Bavarians, died suddenly. In the same year, when a synod was held in Goslar during Lent, in the presence of the emperor, bishops and other noblemen from the kingdom, Lord Bernward divorced Godescal, the son of the garrison commander, and Egghard, and Gertrude, the daughter of Count Ekbert. Maccho, the priest, died on the twenty-sixth of May.⁴¹⁷

In the second year of the indiction, 1019, when Henry had ruled with imperial power for six years, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at Würzburg. Afterwards, he led his army against Duke Bernhard at Scalcaburg fortress.⁴¹⁸ There, thanks to God, he settled everything peacefully. On Easter of the same year he received the pope, who came from Rome, at lodgings in Bamberg.

The third year of the indiction, 1020, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at Hammerstein. Heribert, the archbishop of Cologne, moved from a mortal life to the

⁴¹² Meingaud was the archbishop of Trier from 1008-1015.

⁴¹³ Poppo was the archbishop of Trier from 1016-1047.

⁴¹⁴ Eid was the bishop of Meissen from 992-1015.

⁴¹⁵ Eilward was the bishop of Meissen from 1016-1023.

⁴¹⁶ Liudolf was the abbot of Corvey from 965-983.

⁴¹⁷ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴¹⁸ Bernhard II was the duke of Saxony from 1011-1059.

life of an angel on the sixteenth of March.⁴¹⁹ Pilgrim succeeded him.⁴²⁰ Erkanbald, the archbishop of Mainz, died on the eighteenth of August. Aribio, a most learned man in the holy church, succeeded him.⁴²¹

In the eighth year of Henry's imperial power, the fourth year of the indiction, 1021, the emperor celebrated the incarnation of the Lord at Regensburg. There was a big earthquake in regions of Bavaria on the twelfth of May, on the tenth hour of the day, six days after the celebration of the Ascension of the Lord.⁴²²

In the fifth year of the indiction, 1022, in the ninth year of his imperial power, the emperor stopped in Thornburg for the birth of the Lord. Theodoric, the bishop of Münster, died on the twenty-third of January.⁴²³ Siegfried, the abbot of Magdeburg, succeeded him.⁴²⁴ Theodoric, the bishop of Minden, died.⁴²⁵ After him, Alberich was placed in charge of the same place, but he was kept from it by death and neither arrived at the cathedral nor received consecration. Sigbert entered the episcopate.⁴²⁶ The venerable bishop, Lord Bernward of Hildesheim, died on the thirtieth of November.

God granted him a portion of the eternal kingdom.

Living in the citadel of heaven, may he be the companion of Lazarus! Amen.⁴²⁷
In his place, the holy church elected Lord Godehard, earlier the abbot of Hersfeld and Niederalteich, to the advantage of the church and its people.⁴²⁸

⁴¹⁹ Heribert was the archbishop of Cologne from 999-1021.

⁴²⁰ Pilgrim was the archbishop of Cologne from 1021-1036.

⁴²¹ Aribio was the archbishop of Mainz from 1021-1031.

⁴²² The Ascension of the Lord was celebrated on the Thursday after Rogation Sunday, which was the fifth Sunday after Easter.

⁴²³ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴²⁴ Siegfried was the bishop of Münster from 1022-1032.

⁴²⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴²⁶ Sigbert was the bishop of Minden from 1022-1036.

⁴²⁷ This is an elegiac couplet.

In this year, the 1022nd of the flesh made word, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Emperor Henry, but the thirty-first year since the ordination of Lord Bernward as bishop of this church, the fifth year of the indiction, on the twenty-ninth of September, an oratory for the monastery was dedicated by the aforementioned bishop with the greatest devotion and splendor for the use of {those following} the monastic rule.⁴²⁹ It was built outside the walls of the city of Hildesheim. In addition, it was consecrated with all ecclesiastical devotion in honor of our lord savior, Jesus Christ, his mother, Mary, the eternal virgin, the venerable saving wood of the life-giving cross, to the special patronage of the Archangel, Michael and of the whole celestial army, and to the glory of the saints of God, by the prayers of this same church, its head, Bernward, and from the honorable Unwan, archbishop of Hamburg, Ekkhard, as well as from the bishop of Schleswig, and Bernhard, the most reverent bishop of the church of Altenburg, to the defense of the peace of the church, and the safety and defense of Christianity.⁴³⁰ Property and materials were organized under the banns of their authority so that if anyone with strength or freewill would be in any way hostile or contrary to this place, they would experience perpetual damnation, would be damned with perpetual anathema, and erased from the living world.⁴³¹ May it be so, may it be so, may it be so!

May this truly be done by Christ, ruling forever!

Immediately a dwelling place in this monastery was constructed for Abbot Goderman,

⁴²⁸ This is doubtless a reference to Saint Godehard of Hildesheim, who was a monk in both Niederallich and Hersfeld before become the bishop of Hildesheim from 1022-1038.

⁴²⁹ I have yet to identify the oratory. Further research is required.

⁴³⁰ Bernward was the bishop of Hildesheim from 993-1022. Unwan was the archbishop of Hamburg from 1013-1029. Ekkehard was the bishop of Schleswig 1000-1026. Bernhard was the bishop of Oldenburg from 1011-1023.

⁴³¹ This is a fragmentum. I have yet to identify the document from which this fragmentum comes. Further research is required.

who was placed in charge of the monks of Saint Pantaleon.⁴³²

He ruled with piety as long as he lived in this world.

The sixth year of the indiction, 1023, the emperor celebrated the incarnation of Christ in Merseburg. Gero, the archbishop of Magdeburg, died.⁴³³ Hunfrid, a man most learned in all things pertaining to the holy church, succeeded him.⁴³⁴ Arnulf, the bishop of Halberstadt, died.⁴³⁵ Branthog, formerly the abbot of Fulda, succeeded him.⁴³⁶ Bernhard, the bishop of Oldenburg, died.⁴³⁷ Reinold was brought in after him.⁴³⁸ Lord Godehard established the first beautiful monastery in the western region of our cathedral properly laying the foundation after his ordination in the summer.⁴³⁹

The seventh year of the indiction, 1024, Emperor Henry properly celebrated the birth of Christ at Bamberg, Easter at Magdeberg, and Pentecost at Goslar. Afterwards, he went to Gronau, and there, having been overwhelmed with sickness, he died. He was buried on the thirteenth of July with the esteem of the whole kingdom. He ruled for twenty-two years, five weeks, and one day. May his soul rest in peace!

May he who governs everything and everywhere give rest to his soul!

On the twenty-seventh of August, Conrad became king.⁴⁴⁰ Our leader, Godehard, the elder, built his palace in the eastern of part of our city in a place which is called Sulza.⁴⁴¹

The eighth year of the indiction, 1025, King Conrad celebrated the birth of Christ

⁴³² I have yet to identify this person and location. Further research is required.

⁴³³ Gero was the archbishop of Magdeburg from 1012-1023.

⁴³⁴ Hunfrid was the archbishop of Magdeburg from 1023-1051.

⁴³⁵ Arnulf was the bishop of Halberstadt from 996-1023.

⁴³⁶ Branthog was the abbot of Fulda from 1011-1013.

⁴³⁷ Bernhard was the bishop of Oldenburg from 1011-1023.

⁴³⁸ P. 176 secular activities- According to Doane, while Reinhold was ordained as a bishop, he never actually saw Oldenburg or enjoyed the privileges of bishops there.

⁴³⁹ Godehard was the bishop of Hildesheim from 1022-1038.

⁴⁴⁰ Conrad was the Count in Wormsgau and Emperor from 1024-1039.

⁴⁴¹ Godehard was the bishop of Hildesheim from from 960-1038.

at Münster with great glory and joy. There, he received many men who were not present at his aforementioned election and stood in his way, and he received with his gratitude those who were devoted to him. He celebrated Easter at Regensburg. Lord Godehard began to live in the eastern part of our city, which he later dedicated by title and name to Saint Maurice, our greatest patron.

The ninth year of the indiction, 1026, King Conrad solemnly celebrated the birth of Christ at Lindburg. Wolfram, the abbot of Niederalteich died. Ratmund was elected in his place, and, by the grace of God, consecrated. This year, Father Godehard solemnly consecrated our new, aforementioned monastery in the western part of our principal church on the fifteenth of August in honor of the passion of the resurrection, and ascension of Christ. Ekkihard, the bishop of Schleswig died. Rudolph from Cologne succeeded him after he was elected by the clergy.⁴⁴²

In the tenth year of the indiction, 1027, King Conrad was made the emperor in Rome on Easter. His son, Henry, the duke of the Bavarians, became king.⁴⁴³ A general synod of twenty-two bishops was held in Frankfurt in the presence of Emperor Conrad. In this synod, Lord Godehard retained the power of the diocese over the territory of Gandersheim through the testimony of seven bishops, Bruno of Augsburg, Eberhard of Bamberg, Meinwerk of Paderborn, Meginhard of Wurzburg, Hildeward of Halberstadt, Sigbert of Minden, and Bruno of Merseburg.⁴⁴⁴ In this synod, the youth Gebehard, the brother of the emperor, put aside arms and received a priestly tonsure because he was

⁴⁴² Rudolph was the bishop of Schleswig from 1027-1046.

⁴⁴³ Henry III was made the duke of Bavaria in 1026. In 1028, he was crowned the king of Germany, and, upon the death of his father, Conrad II, in 1039 he was crowned as emperor. He held this position until his death in 1056.

⁴⁴⁴ Bruno was the bishop of Augsburg from 1006-1029. Eberhard was bishop of Bamberg from 1009-1040.

forced to do so. Wigger, a priest of our congregation, died.⁴⁴⁵

In the eleventh year of the indiction, 1028, the emperor celebrated the incarnation of the Lord at Regensburg. Aribio, the archbishop of Mainz, held a synod in Geisleden with his supporters. In this synod, among other ecclesiastical matters, a certain noble man was accused of the murder of Count Siegfried. He purged himself with a burning iron. By the decree of the synod he was tested after two nights and appeared uninjured.⁴⁴⁶ Miesco, who for several years now was usurping the kingdom of the Slavs, was tyrannically acting against the imperial majesty. He violently invaded the eastern regions of Saxony with a powerful army of his men. After considerable burning and pillaging, he slaughtered every man, captured many women, and with unheard of slaughter, he cut down a great number of children. With God looking on, he and his men, servants of the devil, carried out savage cruelty.

In the twelfth year of the indiction, 1029, the emperor celebrated the birth of Christ at Ingelheim. Bruno, the bishop of the city of Augsburg, the brother of Emperor Henry, died.⁴⁴⁷ Eppo, the chaplain of the king, succeeded him.⁴⁴⁸ There was a general synod in Pöhlde with the emperor and eleven bishops present. During this synod, Lord Godehard, the archbishop of Mainz, began to make trouble about Gandersheim. Werinher the bishop of Strassburg died.⁴⁴⁹ William, the head chaplain of the queen, took

⁴⁴⁵ This date is incorrect. Wigger was a priest of Hildesheim in 1028.

⁴⁴⁶ This is a trial by ordeal, in which the guilt or innocence of a person was decided upon the outcome of a particular, and usually painful task, such as trial by fire as described above, in which guilt or innocence was decided based upon the extent of injury or lack thereof, or the well known trial by combat, in which guilt or innocence was judged based upon survival of combat. The judgement passed down in an ordeal was believed to have come down directly from God.

⁴⁴⁷ Bruno was the bishop of Augsburg from 1006-1029.

⁴⁴⁸ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁴⁹ Werner was the bishop of Strassburg from 1001-1028.

his place.⁴⁵⁰ Legates from the Liutizi, approaching the king at Pöhlde, sought his help against Miesco the tyrant. They promised that they would faithfully serve him. They lied about his mistreatment of them.

The thirteenth year of the indiction, 1030, Emperor Conrad was with his army in Hungary. Goder, the first abbot of Hildesheim, died on the thirtieth of June.⁴⁵¹ Aethelbard, a monk of his order and the provost of Hersfeld, justly succeeded him as abbot of Saint John the Baptist on the Mount.⁴⁵² The monk succeeded him in this way of life. On the twenty-fifth of December he was consecrated by Lord Godehard at the principle altar of the church of Hildesheim. In the same year, Lord Bishop Godehard and Aribo, the archbishop of Mainz, were mutually reconciled concerning Gandersheim. The archbishop had approached Father Godehard in secret, and confessed that he had erred in regard to these parishes, and with Christ and the church as witnesses, he promised brotherly satisfaction and to remain silent about the past quarrel. As a suppliant, he sought to be pardoned through Christ for his earlier offenses. It should be known that this is written truthfully because Lord Godehard often said this was true in his sermons. Unewan, the archbishop of Hamburg, died. He was succeeded by the provost Libizo.⁴⁵³ Libizo founded a beautiful church in Osterholz, in honor of Saint Benedict, the abbot, which was suitable for monks.

In the fourteenth year of the indiction, 1031, Emperor Conrad celebrated the birth of the Lord at Paderborn, and Easter at Nimwegen. In the same year, King Henry, the son of the emperor, and the duke of the Bavarians, as well as King Stephen, the

⁴⁵⁰ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁵¹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁵² I have yet to identify this person and location. Further research is required.

⁴⁵³ Libizo II was the archbishop of Hamburg from 1029-1032.

Hungarian, confirmed peace with a mutual oath. Henry, the son of King Stephen, and the duke of the Russians, was torn apart by a boar during a hunt. He perished lamentably. The emperor with a small army of Saxons, invaded the land of the Slavs during autumn. Miesco, after resisting him for a long time, was forced to restore the region of Lausitz, along with a number of other cities and prizes which in previous years were acquired in Saxony, and to establish peace with an oath. After a month passed, Miesco was driven out by his brother, Bezprym, in a sudden invasion.⁴⁵⁴ He was forced to flee to Ulrich in Bohemia. Bezprym seized the ruling crown and other royal accoutrements, which his brother had unjustly taken for himself. He sent and promised through his legates that he would submit himself to the crown.

Arnulf, a priest at the monastery of Hersfeld, learned in divine and human affairs, was accused by certain among the brothers of committing a crime. He was miserably stripped of his rank. Bardo, the steward of the monastery of Verden, was elected in his place at the suggestion of Empress Gisela. Gerald, a monk of Fulda, succeeded the same Bardo. Wiggerus, the bishop of Verden, died.⁴⁵⁵ Thietmar became bishop after him.⁴⁵⁶ In the same year, the archbishop of Mainz, Aribio of pious and venerable memory, went to Rome to pray. Leaving there, he died at Cumae on the twenty-fifth of April, alas! Bardo, a prelate, and recently the abbot of the monastery of Hersfeld, obtained his rank.⁴⁵⁷ Rudolph, a monk from Bobbio, also suddenly reached the rank of abbot after he was the provost of the monastery of Stavelot. There, monastic rule was changed on the

⁴⁵⁴ Bezprym siezed the throne from his brother, Miezko II, in 1031. He was murdered in 1032 and Mieszko II regained the throne.

⁴⁵⁵ Wigger was the bishop of Verden from 1014-1031.

⁴⁵⁶ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁵⁷ Bardo was the archbishop of Mainz from 1031-1051.

emperor's order.⁴⁵⁸

In the fifteenth year of the indiction, 1032, Emperor Conrad celebrated the birth of the Lord at Goslar, and Easter at Seligenstadt. In this year, Bezprym was killed by his people because of the great savagery of his tyranny, and by the machinations of his brothers. Miesco immediately returned home. Realizing that he had rightly suffered everything that had happened because of the great insolence which he displayed in previous years, he sent legates to the emperor, and asked for time to make amends in an appropriate manner. Afterwards, with the consent of the emperor, he went to Merseburg, and on the seventh of July, having given up thoughts of crowns and every royal ornament, he humbly surrendered himself to the power of the emperor. The most merciful emperor accepted him and divided the kingdom, which before he alone possessed, between him and his cousin, a certain Theodoric.⁴⁵⁹ Later, however, he again usurped power for himself alone. Ulrich, having been invited by the same royal command, disdained to go. Afterwards, the emperor went to Werben. With the agreement of the kingdom, he set out to pacify the Liutizi. He marched against Ulrich, who was approaching him, and convicted him of the attacks which he had committed against the emperor. Within two years of having been convicted, he confessed to these things and was sent into exile. Siegfried, the bishop of the church of Münster, died on the twenty-seventh of October. After he was elected, Hermann of Cologne succeeded him.⁴⁶⁰ Libizo, the archbishop of Hamburg, died on the twenty-fifth of August. Hermann, from the monastery of Halberstadt, succeeded him.⁴⁶¹ Arnulf, the abbot of

⁴⁵⁸ I have yet to identify this event. Further research is required.

⁴⁵⁹ I have yet to identify these people. Further research is required.

⁴⁶⁰ There is a Hermann recorded as the archbishop of Münster from 1174-1203. If this is the Hermann referred to in the above text, then the passage is out of temporal order.

Hersfeld, died on the twenty-eighth of January. He was buried in Gollingen where he was staying at the time. After three days and the same number of nights he was taken from the dug up earth by the order of his successor, Rudolph of Hersfeld. He was buried in the church of Saint Michael.⁴⁶² Wigger, the priest and provost, died on the twenty-seventh of April.

In the first year of the indiction, 1033, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at Paderborn and Easter at Nimwegen. In the summertime, hurrying to Burgundy with his army, he stood against Odo, who resisted him for a long time and, in that same region, tyrannically usurped power against the will of the emperor.⁴⁶³ He returned peaceably after having accepted an oath of peace and hostages from him. In the same year, the counts Liudger, Thiedof, and Wolverad were killed with forty other men at the fortress in Werben.⁴⁶⁴ Cunigunda, empress of pious memory, died on the third of March. There was a solar eclipse on the twenty-ninth of July, six days before the feast of Saint Peter, during the sixth hour of the day. At that time, an assembly was held by the emperor with the noblemen of the kingdom in the city of Merseburg. The dedication of the monastery of the Holy Archangel Michael in Hildesheim was carried out by Godehard, a bishop of the same place, along with a great number of people. On the twenty-fourth of February, there was a fire in the monastery of Niederalteich.

In the second year of the indiction, 1034, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at Minden and Easter at Regensburg. On day of the birth of the Lord, legates from different nations approached him with wonderful and diverse gifts. There, he granted

⁴⁶¹ Hermann was the archbishop of Hamburg from 1032-1035.

⁴⁶² I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁶³ Hermann was the archbishop of Hamburg from 1032-1035.

⁴⁶⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

Hilderich, who had killed Altmann, his life.⁴⁶⁵ He returned from exile, through the intercession of the empress and bishop of Halberstadt. On the feast day of Easter, Ulrich, the duke of the Bohemians, having been prevailed upon by the empress and the magnates, promised to return from exile to his home in goodwill. His brother Germirus returned half of his duchy. Udo, the young son of Otto, the Count from Hammerstein, died.⁴⁶⁶ The emperor invaded Burgundy with a large army and pursued Odo, who was resisting him.⁴⁶⁷ He strengthened the region with his faithful men, who confirmed their support through an oath of loyalty. Meginhard, the bishop of Würzburg, died.⁴⁶⁸ Bruno, the cousin of the emperor, succeeded him with the support of God.⁴⁶⁹ Warmund, the bishop of Constance, died.⁴⁷⁰ His brother, Poppo, the royal chaplain, succeeded him.⁴⁷¹ Many uncustomarily harsh battles between us and the Liutizi began at the battle of Werben, in which certain of our men were killed and many were wounded. It was for our sins alas! alas! Because of our sins against God, alas! The praiseworthy and wonderful men of Bishop Bernhard died when the Monastery of Saint Michael burned down. Miesco, the duke of the Poles died an early, sorrowful death. Oh! Woe! Christianity in that region was rightly begun by his ancestors and strengthened by them. Furthermore, the aforementioned Ulrich, the duke of Bohemia, after his return, was forced by his brother to flee with his (Ulrich's) son. Having thus broken his oath, he continued being unfaithful. Finally, sitting down to dinner, he died because he choked on his food and drink. He scorned justice and divine will, and again plotted treachery after he made so

⁴⁶⁵ I have yet to identify these people. Further research is required.

⁴⁶⁶ I have yet to identify these people. Further research is required.

⁴⁶⁷ Odo II was the count of Blois from 1004-1037.

⁴⁶⁸ Meinhard was the bishop of Würzburg from 1018-1034.

⁴⁶⁹ Bruno was the bishop of Würzburg from 1034-1045.

⁴⁷⁰ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required,

⁴⁷¹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

many oaths in the past. Because of this, a just death was given to him and refreshment was given to those faithful to Christ. In the same year, Thietmar, the bishop of Verden, died on the twenty-fifth of June. Bruno, the brother of Frederick, the count of Naumburg, died, and the abbot of Magdeburg, succeed him as the bishop.⁴⁷² Albuin, most learned in the art of philosophy, who was the provost for Bruno in the monastery of Naumburg, and a renowned school teacher there, succeeded him.⁴⁷³ In Magdeburg, however, Sidaec, from the same church was substituted for the elect.⁴⁷⁴ In the same year Theodoric, a count of the eastern regions, was killed sorrowfully, having been surrounded in his own bedroom by the soldiers of Aeggihard, the *marchio*.⁴⁷⁵ His son obtained the honor of his rank, and afterwards took Oda, the widow of William, the leader of the Thuringians, as his wife. Hezo, the palatine count, died mournfully after he was tricked by his concubine, Tiethburga, with a poisoned drink. He was brought to Augsburg and buried in the church of Saint Odalric on the seventeenth of May. Count Ekbert died on the twenty-seventh of March.

In the third year of the indiction, 1035, Emperor Conrad celebrated the Nativity of Christ in a most appropriate manner with a group of his men. There, legates from different nations approached him with gifts. They left from there, having been rewarded as befitted the imperial dignity. He entrusted the rank of abbot to the aforementioned Lord Albuin on the first of January. He also condemned Conrad, the son of Alberic, to exile because he was guilty of treason. During Lent, the city of Werben was captured by

⁴⁷² I have yet to identify these people. Further research is required.

⁴⁷³ I have yet to identify this person and event. Further research is required.

⁴⁷⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁷⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

the Liutizi, and the garrison of Count Dedi was led off into captivity.⁴⁷⁶ The monastery of Tegernsee burned down on the twenty-fourth of February. The emperor celebrated Easter at Paderborn. He celebrated the ascension of the Lord at Seliganstadt and Easter at Bamberg. There, he ordered an expedition against the Liutizi in earnest. There, the daughter of King Cnut of the Danes was betrothed to King Henry, the son of the emperor, by an oath. Otto of Schweinfurt was betrothed to Matilda, the daughter of Boleslav, the Duke of the Poles. The emperor, with a very strong army, invaded the land of the Luitizi, which he destroyed far and wide with fires and pillaging. In the same year, Hermann, the archbishop of Hamburg died. Adalberd, the royal chaplain, succeeded him. He received promotion to priesthood, and from that rank to bishop at the hands of his suffragan bishops with the greatest joy of him and his men, who were born in the same province, on the sabbath before the nativity of Christ, on the vigil of Saint Thomas the Apostle. On the next day he honorably accepted the pontifical promotion. Opperth, the abbot of Ellwangen died.⁴⁷⁷ Richard, a monk from Fulda, succeeded him. Maerksuit, the abbess of Wunstorf died on the thirty-first of October.⁴⁷⁸ Alberad, the first abbess of Molinbech, received this position through the machinations of Sigbert, the bishop of Minden, while the entire congregation strongly resisted her.⁴⁷⁹ During winter, it happened that Cnut, the king of the Danes and of the English died an early death.⁴⁸⁰ The Christian religion, faithfully cultivated by him, began to face danger. His son, named Harthacnut the younger, obtained the kingdom after him with the consent of the people of

⁴⁷⁶ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁷⁷ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁷⁸ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁷⁹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁸⁰ Cnut was a viking king from 995-1035.

the provinces.⁴⁸¹ Ota, abbess of holy memory, died in Kaufungen on the seventeenth of September.⁴⁸² Bruno, the count, died on the seventeenth of May.⁴⁸³

In the fourth year of the indiction, 1036, the emperor, with a group of his noblemen, magnificently celebrated the nativity of Christ in Strassburg. He celebrated the purification of Holy Mary in Augsburg. There, he held a public assembly with all the leading citizens of the surrounding regions. In the assembly, he planned war against his cousin, Conrad, the duke of Carinthia. Earlier in the year, he dismissed Adalbert for high treason.⁴⁸⁴ At the same time as Adalbert, Histem killed Count William.⁴⁸⁵ Afterwards, he fled to Eresburg Fortress in order to hide. The emperor celebrated Easter at Ingelheim. Later, making camp in Tribur, he presided over a general synod. In the synod, he renewed earlier decrees of the bishops, and even agreed to the necessary support of the church. There, the aforementioned Otto, having been forced by the synod, departed after he gave his oath to marry Matilda. The emperor celebrated the Ascension of the Lord at Paderborn. He celebrated Pentecost, and the nativity of Saint John in Nimwegen. The queen, Gunehild, went there with King Henry, the son of the emperor.⁴⁸⁶ There, she accepted the royal crown on the day of the birth of the Apostles. After her name was changed in a benediction, she was called Cunigunda. In the summer, the emperor invaded the land of the Liutizi with his army. By the grace of God, everything was done according to his wishes and he returned in peace after accepting hostages and a great amount of money. Meinwek, the bishop of Paderborn died on the

⁴⁸¹ Harthacnut was the king of Denmark from 1035-1042, and king of England from 1040-1042.

⁴⁸² I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁸³ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁸⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁸⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁸⁶ This is King Henry III

fifth of June. Rudolph, the abbot of Hersfeld, succeeded him. Lord Meginher, the dean of his region, eagerly gave instructions for many advantageous things. He obtained the supremacy of his rank from the life of a monk of Holy Hersfeld. Bruno, the bishop of Merseburg, died on the thirteenth of August.⁴⁸⁷ Hunold, the provost of Halberstadt, succeeded him.⁴⁸⁸ Theodric established a monastery in the same place.⁴⁸⁹ Pilgrim, of honored memory, the archbishop of the holy church of Cologne, who was very active in regards to all things divine and human, died on the twenty-fourth of August. The youth, Hermannn, an archdeacon from the same church, as well as a royal chaplain and chancellor of Northern Italy, with the indescribable joy of all pious men, took over in this extremely noble position.⁴⁹⁰ Branthog, the bishop of Halberstadt, died on the twenty-sixth of August.⁴⁹¹ Burchard, the imperial chancellor, honorably succeeded him.⁴⁹² Sigbert, the bishop of Minden, died on the tenth of October. After him, a recruit from a noble family, Bruno, the royal chaplain, accepted the rank of bishop with the heavenly blessing of Christ's faithful and with general congratulations.⁴⁹³ Gozmar, the bishop of Osnabrück, died on the twenty-eighth of November.⁴⁹⁴ Alberic, a royal follower, succeeded him.⁴⁹⁵ Lord Godehard, the bishop of Hildesheim, ordained Bruno, the priest, as bishop of Minden and Burghard, the priest, as bishop of Halberstadt on the seventeenth of December, the Sabbath before the birth of the Lord.

In the fifth year of the indiction, 1037, the emperor celebrated the birth of Christ

⁴⁸⁷ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁸⁸ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁸⁹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁹⁰ Hermann was the archbishop of Cologne from 1036-1056.

⁴⁹¹ Branthog was the bishop of Halberstadt from 1023-1036.

⁴⁹² Burchard was the bishop of Halberstadt from 1036-1059.

⁴⁹³ Bruno was the bishop of Minden from 1037-1055.

⁴⁹⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁹⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

with due honor in Verona. The empress, along with her son, the king, and her daughter-in-law, celebrated the same festival in Regensburg. At this time, Burchard, the bishop of Halberstadt, received a papal blessing from Bardo, the archbishop of Mainz, and his supporters. After the birth of the Lord, the emperor, along with our noblemen from northern Italy, held a general assembly concerning the republic in the town of Salerno. During this assembly, the archbishop of Milan was seized as the enemy of the emperor.⁴⁹⁶ He was entrusted to Poppo, the patriarch of Alsace. He escaped from him and began to rebel openly. The emperor followed on his heels with his army. His army besieged the city for a whole year.

Bruno, the bishop of Minden, was rightfully anointed as bishop on the holy day of Pentecost by Hermann, the archbishop of Cologne, in a field near Milan, while the emperor and king, along with many of the noblemen from the kingdom, stood nearby. On the same day, in the same place, thunder and lightening began with great clashes during the sixth hour of the day. It is said that no fewer than sixty men from the emperor's army, along with a great number of horses and a multitude of cattle, perished. On the following day, on the same hour, the emperor withdrew. Our army sustained many different, and unaccustomed difficulties in many places through the summer.

The bishops of Piacenza, Cremona, and Vercelli, were convicted of treason along with other bishops because they plotted against the emperor with the aforementioned archbishop, and Odo, who is often remembered as a tyrant.⁴⁹⁷ They were captured by us and exiled in different locations. While the emperor was managing parts of Italy, the aforementioned Odo tyrannically invaded Lotharingia bordering the land of Duke Gozelo

⁴⁹⁶ This is Heribert, who was the archbishop of Milan from 1018-1045.

⁴⁹⁷ Odo II was the count of Blois from 983-1037.

and his son Godfrey. He occupied a city which is called Bar with excessive arrogance. He was attacked near Bar by these same dukes. After engaging in battle he died, undistinguished, among the first men to fall in battle. He paid just penalties to divine vengeance after breaking his oath. He was disregarded by the victors, and found the next day, naked, among the rabble. He was robbed of his life at the same time as he was robbed of his kingship, which he laid claim to as a usurper. Tadilo, the dean of our church died on the twenty-first of January.⁴⁹⁸ He was a venerable father in Christ and will always be in the minds of all pious men. Deacon Hagano, the royal chaplain, died on the seventeenth of February and was buried in Hersfeld. Counts Siegfried and Dagmar died.⁴⁹⁹

In the sixth year of the indiction, 1038, the emperor celebrated the nativity of Christ in Parma with his most noble family. The men of the city, because of the levity of the celebration on the day of the nativity of the Lord, entered into battle at Vespers. During the battle, a great number of men from the army perished, in particular, three royal servitors - Chonon, Magnus, Suiegerus. Therefore, on the next day, at dawn, they perished by the sword because of the boldness of their insolence. The emperor peacefully celebrated Easter without any trouble whatsoever in the fortress of Spella. Moreover, after frequent warnings from the pope, the aforementioned archbishop of Milan was excommunicated on Easter by a joint decree of the bishops and segregated from the assembly of the faithful.⁵⁰⁰ Nevertheless, he endured in his stubbornness and caused as much trouble in all things for the emperor as he was able to in the present and even subsequent year.

⁴⁹⁸ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁴⁹⁹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵⁰⁰ I have yet to identify this people and events. Further research is required.

At this time, our holy bishop, Godehard, of honored memory, died on the fifth of May, that is six days after the celebration of the Ascension of the Lord. He brought great sorrow to us wretched people with his departure. We believe that he went to God. However, because, in the present, we were deprived of his holy reminder and the benefits of his virtues, we were in the anguish we always deserved. For so great were his merits that it is possible to know each one in his death, because as it is written, each one in his death is known.⁵⁰¹ It is sufficient to disclose that he had many proofs of his merits when, in his death, God made his miraculous deeds known in a miracle of signs. May it be known by all of Christ's faithful that the story is true because the holy testimony of this preserved in writing.⁵⁰²

Lord Thiedmar, the royal chaplain, succeeded him, a man most active in regards to all things divine and human. {He was anointed bishop} by Bardo, the archbishop of Mainz on the on the eighteenth of August.⁵⁰³ He was consecrated at Lorsch. Count Liudolf, the stepson of the emperor, died an early death on the twenty-fifth of April. His brother Hermannn, the duke of Alamannia, was suddenly overcome with infirmity. He died, to the sorrow of all men, on the sixteenth of June.

Our noble queen, Cunegunda, died on the eighteenth of July. Her untimely death saddened a great many of those of her rank throughout Christendom. Sigifirth, the commander of the palace guard and the brother of Bruno, the bishop of Minden, died on the twenty-fifth of April and was buried in Eisleben.⁵⁰⁴

In the seventh year of the indiction, 1039, the emperor celebrated the birth of the

⁵⁰¹ I have yet to identify the source of this quote. Further research is required.

⁵⁰² Notice how this is considered true because it is put down in writing. This is an example of the primacy of the written word in *The Annals*

⁵⁰³ Thiedmar was the bishop of Hildesheim from 1038-1044.

⁵⁰⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required. .

Lord with the utmost reverence at Goslar with the standard wishes of joy from the leading citizens. There, he accepted the legates of all the adjoining regions, along with their declaration of what was owed in taxes, all to the glory of his majesty. He sent them back in peace, not only with his gratitude, which they desired, but also with a great abundance of gifts as befitted his imperial munificence. There, among other decrees of his institution, he ordered, on behalf of Abbess Alberada from Molinbech, that the convent of Wongersdorf be given up by the unwilling Bishop Brun.⁵⁰⁵

The emperor celebrated the Purification of Holy Mary at Alstadt.⁵⁰⁶ He made camp at Nimwegen after he settled his affairs in the eastern region of Saxony in peace during a most profitable journey. He camped there during Lent, Easter, and the Ascension of the Lord because he was troubled by gout. From there, he went to the celebration of Pentecost at Trier. He ended the holy day there with great joy, as was fitting, in a glorious procession, wearing the royal crown. On the following day, two days after the festival, on the sixth hour of the day, on the third of June, while he dined, he was seized by a sudden weakness. Scarcely had he thought of confession when he died sorrowfully.

O! Hidden judgments of divine stewardship, which must be admired equally and feared! The king, who was also crowned emperor, proceeded on the day before in a secular ceremony, and on the next day, he went the way of all flesh to ashes and maggots except for that which we hope for, that a suppliant of the church will intervene in defense of the soul of the man who engages in carnal sins. But, as certain men say, "nothing is known about his mortal soul in death!"

⁵⁰⁵ Brun was the bishop of Verden from 1034-1049. This passage is a fragmentum.

⁵⁰⁶ The Purification of Mary was celebrated on the second of February.

May God, the helmsman, comfort this king forever!

May he live with the children of Abraham, and live in peace!

But Lord Henry, his son, who was active in the exhibition of virtue in all things, was crowned earlier in a general election of the clergy and the people. Now, however, without any power whatsoever causing trouble, he was enthroned on the throne of his father, thanks be to God!

Conrad, the duke of the Carinthia, the cousin of Emperor Conrad, died prematurely on the twentieth of September, after having been wearied by long illness. On the same day, Richard of venerable memory, and the abbot of Fulda, died. Sigeward the Youth, who was raised wisely and according to the rule by Richard in Fulda, succeeded him. At the same time, Rudolph, the abbot from Deutz, died. Lady Sophia of venerable memory, a pious lady in Christ, died on the twentieth of January. Her sister, Adalheht, abbess of Quidlenburg, succeeded her. Theophanu, her granddaughter, obtained the abbey of Essen.

In the eighth indiction, 1040, our new king spent the incarnation of the Lord in Regensburg. In August, during the purification of Saint Mary, he held an assembly with the princes of Northern Italy for the stability of the common good.

Part Four
The greater part from the annals of S. Alban

In the ninth year of the indiction, 1041, King Henry (III) fought against the Duke of Bohemia in a war. Because many nobles and soldiers, held in readiness within and beyond the woods, were killed or even captured, he was able to do no notable deed.

Furthermore, Peter, the king of the Hungarians, sent reinforcements to the same duke against Henry.⁵⁰⁷

In the tenth year of the indiction, 1042, the Hungarians elected a certain Aba as king and exiled Peter from the kingdom. As a fugitive and an exile, Peter sought and found the favor of King Henry, against whom he had rebelled the previous year. King Henry invaded Bohemia and destroyed everything with fire and looting. He forced the rebel duke to give him hostages and, afterwards, to go to Regensburg to surrender humbly and to give him his oath of fidelity and service. Aba, the king of the Hungarians, laid waste to the borders of Bavaria with pillaging and fire because Peter, who was expelled by him, was accepted by King Henry. A great part of his army, however, was destroyed by Athelbero, the *marchio*.⁵⁰⁸

In the eleventh year of the indiction, 1043, King Henry invaded Hungary. He laid waste to two heavily populated cities and placed many others, which surrendered, under his power. When the people of the provinces did not wish to accept King Peter, whom the king took with him, he established another man, whom they asked for, as their duke. Aba drove Peter into Bohemia after the king's departure. Empress Gisela, the mother of King Henry, died on the fourteenth of February.⁵⁰⁹ She was buried in Speyer.

In the twelfth year of the indiction 1044, Henry, invading Hungary once again, withdrew after he received satisfaction, hostages, gifts, and confirmed peace through an oath. When he returned from that place, he attended the council of Constance, where he dismissed all of his debts and, having destroyed all of his enemies, confirmed a peace that

⁵⁰⁷ Peter was king of Hungary from 1038 until 1041, when he was overthrown by Samuel Aba, . He regained the throne in 1044 and ruled until 1046.

⁵⁰⁸ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵⁰⁹ Gisela was the daughter of Hermann II, the duke of Swabia.

was unheard of in all of Swabia until this point in time.⁵¹⁰ This peace was also confirmed in other provinces of his kingdom through royal decree. Thereupon, Agnes, the daughter of Prince William of Poitiers, after she was anointed as queen at Mainz, was joined to Henry in a royal wedding at Ingelheim. From there, he permitted a great multitude of performers and jesters to leave without the food or gifts which they earned. Leopold, the *marchio*, the son of Adalbert, died an untimely death to the great joy of the Hungarians.⁵¹¹ Bishop Thietmar died. Azelin was elected in his place.⁵¹²

In the thirteenth year of the indiction, 1045, King Henry, having been angered, entered Hungary for the third time. Because he was favored by the mercy of God, and because Bishop Ulrich made entreaties (on his behalf), he was the victor.⁵¹³ Aba, along with his wife and daughters and other relations, fled. Henry restored Peter to his kingdom. After subjugating the people of Hungary to himself, he returned with the highest honors.

In the fourteenth year of the indiction, 1046, King Henry entered Italy. He was received peacefully by the Romans. He deposed three unworthy popes who were appointed by a synod and established Suidger, the Bishop of Bamberg, as pope.⁵¹⁴ This same man and his wife, Queen Agnes, were raised up by an imperial benediction on the same day.

In the fifteenth year of the indiction, 1047, Peter, the king of the Hungarians, was captured and blinded by a certain Hungarian tyrant. He who expelled Peter began to rule. Pope Suidger died in the same year he was established as Pope. Poppo was ordained in

⁵¹⁰ Notice the change of the name of region- the author use of Swabia instead of Alamannia.

⁵¹¹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵¹² Azelin was the bishop of Hildesheim from 1044-1054.

⁵¹³ Odalric is the bishop of Eichstadt.

⁵¹⁴ Suidger was ordained as Clement II, and ruled as pope from 1046-1047.

his place.⁵¹⁵ Otto, duke of the Swabians died. Otto of Swabia, succeeded him.

In the first year of the indiction, 1048, Pope Poppo died in the same year in which he was ordained pope. Bruno, the archbishop of Toul, who was also Leo, was ordained as pope.⁵¹⁶ Emperor Henry (IV) was born.⁵¹⁷

In the third year of the indiction 1050, Bardo the archbishop died.⁵¹⁸ Leopold was ordained in his place.⁵¹⁹

In the sixth year of the indiction 1053, Pope Leo, leading an army against the Normans in Apulia, retreated without victory because of endless slaughter on both sides.⁵²⁰ [He died in the same year on the thirtieth of July.]⁵²¹

In the seventh year of the indiction, 1054, Gebhard, the bishop of Eichstätt, who was also Victor, succeeded him.⁵²² Athalbert, the *marchio*, died. There was a great famine, and Welf, the duke of Carinthia, died.⁵²³ Duke Conrad was banished to Noricum by the emperor. He died badly as an exile in Pannonia. Hezle, a count from Oberwiesenthal died on the twenty-seventh of January. [Bishop Azelin died. Hezilo was elected to his place].⁵²⁴

In the eighth year of the indiction 1055, Hermannn, the archbishop of Cologne, died. Lord Anno was ordained after him.⁵²⁵

⁵¹⁵ Poppo was ordained as Damasus II. He ruled as pope in 1048.

⁵¹⁶ Bruno of Eguisheim-Dagsburg, was pope from 1049- 1054. He was ordained as Leo IX..

⁵¹⁷ This date is incorrect. Henry was born in 1050.

⁵¹⁸ Bardo was the archbishop of Mainz from 1031-1051.

⁵¹⁹ Leopold was the archbishop of Mainz from 1051-1059.

⁵²⁰ This is the Battle of Civitella del Fortore.

⁵²¹ This date is incorrect. Pope Leo died on the nineteenth of April.

⁵²² Gebhard, Count of Calw, was ordained as Pope Victor II. 1055-1057.

⁵²³ This date is incorrect. Welf III, duke of Carinthia actually died in 1055.

⁵²⁴ Hezilo was the bishop of Hildesheim from 1054-1079.

⁵²⁵ Anno II was the archbishop of Cologne from 1056-1075.

In the ninth year of the indiction, 1056, the barbarians, who were called Liutizi, carried out great slaughter against the Christians. Certain of them perished by the sword, others drowned after fleeing into the water. Among these men, Count William died.⁵²⁶ At this time, many leading citizens from different provinces died. Famine afflicted many provinces. Poverty and want grew. Many bad things happened at this time. Emperor Henry, moved in his heart, began to offer support for these griefs. Acting as leader up until his death, he made use of wise counsel, seeking favor from all as he was able, restoring to those same people that which he had taken, giving forgiveness to all those who carried out crimes against him.⁵²⁷ He established his son, Henry, as king through an election of the Roman pontiff, all the other bishops, and the leading citizens. After he fully completed these, and other things, just as was possible in life, he finished his present life in God on the fifth of October

In the ninth year of the indiction, in the year of our Lord 1057, Henry, the son of Emperor Henry, began to rule fully as a boy. The Empress Agnes, the mother of this same Henry, took over leadership of Bavaria. Pope Victor, having done a thorough job appointing many men in Germany, returned to Rome and finished his life in the same year. Frederick, who was also Stephen, the brother of Duke Godfrey, already having been made a monk at Monte Cassino, was ordained pope by the Romans.⁵²⁸ In the same year, this man also died. Similarly, Adelbert, the bishop of Bamberg, and Odo, a duke of Schweinfurt, died.⁵²⁹

In the eleventh year of the indiction, 1059, Leopold, the archbishop of Mainz,

⁵²⁶ This is William, the Margrave of Nordmarck, who died in the battle with the Saxons along with two other counts. (Reuter, p. 272).

⁵²⁷ Notice the editorial comment here. The author is offering his opinion on what makes a good king..

⁵²⁸ Stephen IX was pope from 1057-1058.

⁵²⁹ Adalbert was the bishop of Bamberg from 1053-1057.

died. Siegfried of Fulda was established (as archbishop) after him.⁵³⁰ The holy Bishop Cono of Trier was martyred.⁵³¹ He was cast down three times in a rocky wilderness by count Theodoric because he had been established (as Archbishop) without an election.⁵³² He was buried in Thale. At this time, the Lord made many signs through him in that place. Afterwards, that same count, performing penance and traveling to Jerusalem, finished his life.⁵³³ All his sins perished with his death. Udo was established in his place.⁵³⁴

In the second year of the indiction, 1065, Gunther, the bishop of Bamberg died.⁵³⁵ Hermann was established (as bishop) after him.⁵³⁶ Count Gozwin died because of an injury he received from the soldiers of Bishop Adalbero in the bishopric of Würzburg during military training.⁵³⁷ In the third year of the indiction, 1066, a comet was seen, and England was made subject to the Normans.

In the seventh year of the indiction, 1070, Dedi, the *marchio*, rebelled against King Henry.⁵³⁸

In the eighth year of the indiction, 1071, Otto, the duke of the Bavarians rebelled against King Henry.⁵³⁹

In the ninth year of the indiction, 1072, the princes of the kingdom conspired against King Henry.

⁵³⁰ Siegfried was the archbishop of Mainz from 1060-1084.

⁵³¹ This date is incorrect. Cuno was the archbishop of Trier in 1066.

⁵³² I have yet to identify these people or events. Further research is required.

⁵³³ For nobles, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem was a common form of penance.

⁵³⁴ Udo was the archbishop of Trier from 1066-1078.

⁵³⁵ Gunther was the bishop of Bamberg from 1057-1065.

⁵³⁶ Hermann was the bishop of Bamberg from 1065-1075.

⁵³⁷ Gozwin was the count of Heinsberg.

⁵³⁸ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵³⁹ Otto of Nordheim was the duke of Bavaria from 1061-1083. After he was accused of taking part in a plot to murder the king, he lost Bavaria. He then raised an army of Saxons and marched against Henry IV.

In the tenth year of the indiction, 1073, Saxons destroyed Hartenberg, where they dishonored the tomb of the son of the king, and scattered his bones.

In the eleventh year of the indiction, 1074, Hildebrand succeeded Pope Alexander.⁵⁴⁰

In the twelfth year of the indiction, 1075, on the twenty-seventh of May, battle against King Henry began near the Unstrut River.⁵⁴¹ There, many powerful men from other regions died, and the Saxons began their exile.

In the thirteenth year of the indiction, 1076, the Council of Worms met. There, Pope Hildebrand was deposed.

In the fourteenth year of the indiction, 1077, Lord Anno, the archbishop of Cologne died on the fourth of December. He founded five congregations: two in Cologne, one in honor of Saint Mary, the other in honor of Saint George the Martyr, and another one in a place which was called Grascabf, and in another place which was called Salevelt, and one in the mountain which is called Sigeburg, in which he happily rests.⁵⁴² Bishop Hildolf was ordained as bishop after him.⁵⁴³ Empress Agnes died. Rudolph was ordained as king in a place which is called Forheim and in the middle of Lent, he was anointed as king by Archbishop Siegfried in Mainz.⁵⁴⁴

In the fifteenth year of the indiction, 1078, a battle took place near Streu on the seventh of August. Hildolfus, the bishop of Cologne, died. Sigwin was ordained after

⁵⁴⁰ Alexander II was pope from 1061-1073. He was succeeded by Hildebrand, who was ordained as Gregory VII in 1073, and ruled until 1085. Notice that the author of this passage refers to Gregory VII by his secular name. This may be considered a sign of the author's disapproval.

⁵⁴¹ The Unstrut river begins in northern Thuringia, and ends near Naumburg.

⁵⁴² I have yet to identify these locations. Further research is required.

⁵⁴³ Hildolf was the archbishop of Cologne from 1076-1079.

⁵⁴⁴ Rudolph of Rheinfelden was the duke of Swabia from 1057-1079. In 1077 he was elected as the German anti-king. He was crowned by Archbishop Siegfried of Mainz. He died in 1079 during a battle between his forces and those of Henry IV near the Elster River.

him.⁵⁴⁵

In the first year of the indiction, 1079, a battle took place near Forcheim on the twenty-eighth of January. Hezilo, the bishop of Hildesheim, died. [He held the episcopal seat for twenty-five years.... eleven days]. Udo, a noble canon of his see, succeeded him.⁵⁴⁶

In the second year of the indiction, 1080, an assembly, attended by the greater part of the thirty most noble bishops of the kingdom, was held against Hildebrand in Brixen. A battle began near Elstret on the fifteenth of October, in which King Rudolph, who was also a duke, died.

In the third year of the indiction, 1081, King Henry besieged Rome. A battle between Leopold, the *marchio*, and Conrad, the brother of the duke of Bohemia, began on the twelfth of May.⁵⁴⁷ A battle between the Swabians and the Bavarians began near the Danube in a place which is called Höchstädt on the eleventh of August. King Henry, the younger son, was born.

In the fourth year of the indiction, 1082, Hermannn invaded the kingdom.⁵⁴⁸

In the fifth year of the indiction, 1083, Rome was captured by King Henry, and there was a great plague. Hermann, who invaded the kingdom, entered eastern Francia as an enemy.

In the sixth year of the indiction, 1084, Emperor Henry returned from Italy. Augsburg was besieged and captured by him in August. Hermann, the bishop of Bamberg, who was expelled from his see, died. Archbishop Siegfried died in Thuringia.

⁵⁴⁵ Sigwin was the archbishop of Cologne from 1079-1089.

⁵⁴⁶ Udo was the bishop of Hildesheim from 1079-1114.

⁵⁴⁷ Conrad I was the duke of Bohemia in 1092 when his brother Vratislaus II died.

⁵⁴⁸ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

He was buried at Hasungen.⁵⁴⁹ Wezilo was ordained after him.⁵⁵⁰

In the seventh year of the indiction, 1085, the synod of Mainz was held at Saint Alban's. Pope Gregory, who was also Hildebrand, Thietmar, the bishop of Worms, and the Count Palatine Hermannn died. King Henry laid waste to Saxony.

In the eighth year of the indiction, 1086, a battle began near Bielefeld on the eleventh of August.

Hermannn put aside his royal title and died suddenly. Würzburg was captured by the Saxons and soon after captured by the emperor.

In the ninth year of the indiction, 1087, Empress Bertha died. There was a plague.

In the tenth year of the indiction, 1088, Wezilo, the archbishop of Mainz, died.⁵⁵¹ Bucco, the bishop of Halberstadt died in Goslar.⁵⁵²

In the eleventh year of the indiction, 1089, on the vigil of the Lord there was a battle near the fortress of Gleichen in Thuringia, near Erfurt, between Emperor Henry and Egibert the *marchio*.⁵⁵³ Burchard, the bishop of Lausanne, died on the Lord's day. On the twenty-fifth of July, Sigwin, the bishop of Cologne, and Otto, the bishop of Regensburg, died. Hermannn was ordained as the Bishop of Cologne, Rudhart as the bishop of Mainz, and Einhard as the bishop of Würzburg.⁵⁵⁴

In the twelfth year of the indiction, 1090, the emperor invaded Italy. Hermannn,

⁵⁴⁹ Hasungen is a Benedictine monastery located in modern-day Zierenberg. The monastery was founded by Aribio, the archbishop of Mainz in 1019.

⁵⁵⁰ Wezilo was the archbishop of Mainz from 1084-1088.

⁵⁵¹ Wezilo was the archbishop of Mainz from 1084-1088.

⁵⁵² I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵⁵³ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵⁵⁴ Hermann III was the archbishop of Cologne from 1089-1099. Einhard was the bishop of Würzburg from 1089-1105. Rudhart was the archbishop of Mainz from 1088-1109.

the bishop of Metz, Liudolf and Duke Bertolf, the sons of Rudolph, died.⁵⁵⁵ Egibert, the *marchio*, died. Lord Adalbero, the twentieth bishop after blessed Burchard of the most holy church of Würzburg, was ordained on the twenty-ninth of June.⁵⁵⁶ He held the episcopate for forty-five years, three months, and seven days. He died on the sixth of October.

In the thirteenth year of the indiction, 1091, Mathilda, from Lombardy, rebelled against King Henry.

In the fourteenth year of the indiction, 1092, Count Conrad, along with many others, was killed by the Frisians on the twentieth of July. There was a great plague among men and beasts.

In the fifteenth year of the indiction, 1093, Magnus, the duke of Saxony, captured fourteen cities and subjugated them while the Slavs were rebelling.⁵⁵⁷ There was a solar eclipse on the third hour of the day, and a dragon was seen. Fratislav, the duke of Bohemia, suddenly died during a hunt when his horse fell.⁵⁵⁸

In the first year of the indiction, 1094, there was a great plague.

In the second year of the indiction, 1095, Ladizlaus, the king of Pannonia, a man of pious memory, as well as Leopold, the *marchio*, and Henry, the chamberlain, died.⁵⁵⁹

In the third year of the indiction, 1096, heading towards Jerusalem while armed, a great number of people from different nations forced Jews to be baptized, and burned those who refused in an immense fire. At Mainz, 1,014 Jews- men, women, and

⁵⁵⁵ I have yet to identify these people. Further research is required.

⁵⁵⁶ This date is incorrect, Adalbero was the bishop of Würzburg from 1045-1085. Einhard was the bishop of Würzburg from 1089-1105.

⁵⁵⁷ Magnus was the duke of Saxony from 1072-1106.

⁵⁵⁸ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵⁵⁹ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

children- died. A great part of the city was burned. Through different regions, Jews became Christians, and again withdrew from Christianity.

In the fourth year of the indiction, 1097, the emperor returned from Italy. Conrad rebelled against his father Henry. Because of this injustice, Henry gave the kingdom to his younger son.⁵⁶⁰

In the fifth year of the indiction, 1098, Count Conrad of Hohenburg, rebelled against the king. Because of this, he was banished.

In the sixth year of the indiction, 1099, The emperor celebrated Easter at Regensburg. There, at the same time, there was a great sickness in which Radbod, the chamberlain, along with many others, died. Conrad, the bishop of Utrecht was cruelly killed by the merchant Fresicus during the fourth week of the Easter season.⁵⁶¹ Bishop Ulrich of Eichstätt, and Hermannn, the bishop of Cologne, died. Frederick was ordained after him.⁵⁶² Pope Urban, who was also Odo, died.⁵⁶³ Jerusalem was captured by the Christians when Duke Godfrey was leading the army.⁵⁶⁴

In the seventh year of the indiction, 1100, winter was harsh and there was a great famine. Udo, the *marchio*, and many barbarians, who were also called Liutizi, attacked Saxony and triumphed honorably. Athela, the *marchio*, died while approaching Rome.⁵⁶⁵ Duke Godfrey, who led the army of the Christians, died at Jerusalem. His

⁵⁶⁰ Conrad's younger brother was Henry V, who would rule from 1099-1125.

⁵⁶¹ Conrad was the bishop of Utrecht from 1076-1099.

⁵⁶² Frederick was the archbishop of Cologne from 1100-1131.

⁵⁶³ Urban II was pope from 1088-1099.

⁵⁶⁴ Godfrey of Bouillon was present at the fall of Jerusalem in 1099, where he was elected as king. He refused the title of "king," but served as ruler of the city. Also notice here that the emphasis is on the German leaders of the crusade rather than Raymond of Toulouse.

⁵⁶⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

brother took his place.⁵⁶⁶

In the eighth year of the indiction, 1101, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at Mainz. There, many leading citizens gathered and advised the emperor to send messengers to Rome for the sake of the unity of the church, and to establish a pope through a second election of the Romans and all the church. Count Henry acquired the gratitude of the emperor, and the emperor handed over the march of Frisia to him.⁵⁶⁷ He immediately went there with his wife. He was killed, and his wife scarcely escaped.

[<... >Chus abbot<...>]⁵⁶⁸

In the ninth year of the indiction, 1102, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at Mainz. There, Count Henry of Limburg was made a duke.⁵⁶⁹

In the tenth year of the indiction, 1103, the emperor celebrated the birth of the Lord at Mainz. There, the princes gathered. On the epiphany of the Lord, Einhard, the bishop of Würzburg, sang mass at Saint Martin's. In the middle of this most holy of masses, when the bishop gave his sermon to the people, the emperor, as if inspired in his heart by God, promised to go to Jerusalem for his sins. Thus he escaped from the powerful men of the kingdom.

And often, when the princes gathered at his court, they did nothing for the common good beyond accomplishing their own business. Therefore, they lived in false faith with Henry (IV) and conspired against him. And thus the princes of the kingdom deceived so that they conducted no honest affairs on behalf of the public good so that all things became worthless in their own time. Many of his cities and towns were destroyed

⁵⁶⁶ Baldwin of Boulogne was crowned Baldwin I, king of Jerusalem in 1100. He held this position until his death in 1118.

⁵⁶⁷ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵⁶⁸ There is missing information here.

⁵⁶⁹ Henry was the duke of Limburg from 1165-1221.

by war, and he became a robber of the church of God in order to regain the support of the princes by distributing booty to them.⁵⁷⁰ What else is there? No one ever came across such things written in ancient volumes.⁵⁷¹ He had committed such unheard of crimes, and, except that the amazing mercy of God suffered him and delayed his punishment, the earth would have swallowed him up alive like Dathan.⁵⁷²

In the eleventh year of the indiction, 1104, on the birth of the Lord, the imperial court was in Regensburg, where Count Sigehard unjustly presided over a trial concerning his vassals. Because of this, he was killed by them. Then a great hunt for the emperor was begun by his relatives and by all the princes of the kingdom, because if anyone wished to help him he would certainly be killed. On account of this fact, when Henry IV felt that he had faced many adversaries, and that he was surrounded on all sides by treacheries, he began to search for a suitable place for escape. Finally, he departed, and so that he might celebrate holy Easter, he went to Mainz with his men. When Easter solemnly ended there, he went to Liege. Count Hermannn, and Hartwig, the provost of the church of Magdeburg and the son of Count Eggebert, were supposed to go there in order to establish the latter as Pope.⁵⁷³ And when, altogether, they began on their way, these men, and all their things were taken captive by Count Theoderic from Saxony and they were prevented from going to the court.⁵⁷⁴ When these matters were discovered by the emperor he was very indignant, and around the feast of Saint Andrew, after he gathered together his army and was joined by his son, he went to Fritzlar.⁵⁷⁵ From there,

⁵⁷⁰ Notice that this is a Pro-Henry IV editorial comment. Here, Henry is seen doing things because he was compelled by the princes to do them.

⁵⁷¹ Notice the use of written history in order to understand the present.

⁵⁷² See Deutoronomy 11:6.

⁵⁷³ Hartwig was the archbishop of Magdeburg from 1079-1102.

⁵⁷⁴ I have yet to identify these people.. Further research is required.

⁵⁷⁵ The feast of Saint Andrew is celebrated on the thirtieth of November.

he intended to go to Saxony. That night, his son, collecting together certain men from among the households of his father- certainly (including) Hermannn and others- secretly departed on the twelfth of December and hastened to go to Bavaria. When the departure of the son from the father was discovered, Thiepald, the *marchio* and the grandson of the aforementioned Sigehard met and received Henry V honorably, rejoicing with all the leading citizens of these regions.

Thiepald led him in a magnificent manner to celebrate the birth of the Lord at Regensburg. After the birth of the Lord, Henry V sent messengers to Rome, seeking council from the pope because of the oath which he swore to his father that he would never try to take his kingdom without his permission and consent. When the pope heard about the discord between father and son, hoping that these things came to pass from God, he ordered an apostolic blessing for Henry V through Gebehard, the bishop of Constance, allowing him absolution in future judgment from such an undertaking if he wished to be a just king and the helmsmen of the church, which position was struck down through the neglect of his father over a long period of time.⁵⁷⁶

As soon as he heard the words of the comforting pope and the absolution from the bann from the aforementioned bishop, Henry V besieged the fortress which was called Nürnberg and made it subject to his authority. His father was bound by excessive grief after he discovered that morning that he had been deprived of his son. He returned to Mainz to celebrate the birth of the Lord. Bishop John of Speyer died.⁵⁷⁷

In the twelfth year of the indiction, 1105, immediately after epiphany, the emperor sent messengers to Bavaria, namely to the archbishops of Cologne, and Trier, as

⁵⁷⁶ Gebehard was the bishop of Constance from 1084-1110.

⁵⁷⁷ John was the bishop of Speyer from 1090-1104.

well as to Duke Frederick and Erlolfus the chancellor to see if, in any way, they would be able to reconcile him with his son. His son responded, stating that he could not communicate with him for any reason, unless he was cleansed beforehand from the punishment of excommunication, by which he had bound for a long time by the apostolic see. After the messengers returned, Henry set out, with many troops accompanying him, on his journey to Thuringia to the place which is called Erfurt. There, they were properly met by Rudhart, the archbishop of the see of Mainz, and he celebrated Palm Sunday.⁵⁷⁸ In Quedlinburg, he celebrated Holy Easter. At this time, the patriarch of Aquilia arrived saying that unless it was possible for Henry IV to act in a manner which was worthy of gaining grace, they did not dare communicate with him in anyway unless he wished to recognize himself as a sinner against God, and to humble himself before the whole kingdom, and, in addition, to obey the holy Roman see in all things.⁵⁷⁹ {The patriarch feared that the king} would deceive him with his clever words, as he often deluded others before him. The patriarch celebrated Easter at Mainz, and after Easter, having accepted gifts from the king, he returned to his own affairs. After Easter, the son went to Goslar where he held a general assembly with all the leading men of Saxony regarding how, with the help of God and the advice of all men, he ought to set in order and purge the church, violated in all ways, and renew unity after the schism. The aforementioned bishop of Constance was present as the most trusted assistant of the lord pope, who released the king and all his men from the bonds of excommunication, and also deposed, by means of apostolic authority, a certain bishop, Widelo by name, who, as author of all

⁵⁷⁸ Rudhart was the archbishop of Mainz from 1088-1109.

⁵⁷⁹ Ulrich the I of Eppenstein was the patriarch of Aquileia in 1105. He reigned from 1086-1121.

the crimes and foulness which the father committed, proved to be even more guilty.⁵⁸⁰ In his place, he established one whom the king and clergy of this place elected.

Meanwhile, in the week before Pentecost, they decided a council should be held by the same Gebehard, legate of the apostolic see, and Rudhart, bishop of Mainz, in Thuringia in a place which is called Nordhausen.⁵⁸¹ They were able, as much as possible, to return the church to its former pristine state, to recite there the ancient rule of the fathers, to depose the invader bishops, who, living at that time, entered through simony, and to dig up the graves {of those who were dead.} After this, they were able to receive those ordained by a laying on of hands by the Catholic bishops and to celebrate no divine office through married clergy. With the divine spirit inspiring them, these things were solemnly ordered.⁵⁸²

After he was joined by the Saxons and Ruthard, the archbishop of Mainz, who was banished for a considerable time by his father, the king went all the way to the bank of the Rhine River after the birth of Saint John the Baptist. But the father, who remained in Mainz with his men at this time, opposed his crossing. He bribed all these men, especially the count Palatine, who had promised his son a means of crossing the river. The father moved a fleet of ships to the harbor in Mainz, and along with a force of soldiers and citizens, opposed him lest he cross.⁵⁸³ But the son, seeing that the force of his father had arrived and that he was not able to cross, he returned to Thuringia with the bishop of Mainz. He attacked Würzburg and deposed Bishop Erlolfus, whom his father

⁵⁸⁰ Widelo was the bishop of Minden from 1097-1119.

⁵⁸¹ Rudhart is a bishop, not an archbishop.

⁵⁸² This passage is taken from surviving fragments of Synodal statutes.

⁵⁸³ This passage distinguishes between professional and militia forces.

had ordained there, and made Rupert, the provost of that same monastery, bishop.⁵⁸⁴

After he tarried there for a few days, he returned once again to Regensburg. His father, after having gathered his army, followed him until the day of Saint Peter in Chains.⁵⁸⁵ He marched through Bavaria, and devastated and burned to ash all those places that supported his son. Then he hastened to Regensburg, where he knew his son to be. When his son heard that his father was unexpectedly approaching the city, he barely managed to escape with his men, and cross the river which is called the Regen. He gathered his men on the other side little by little, and the Duke of Bohemia approached to help his father.

Messengers were sent between the two sides, to see if, in any way, they would be able to restore peace. But when there was no hope for the restoration of peace, or even harmony, part of the father's multitude did not dare not fight, and he was not able to resist his son at all. Henry IV slipped away in the night, through Bohemia and Saxony, with a few of his most faithful men. Crossing over pass and river, he returned to Mainz, where he could perhaps, as he did before, manage to prohibit a crossing of the harbor. His son, along with his men, immediately followed his father. He went to Speyer. After he stopped at the Rhine, he bribed the governor of Speyer, and on the vigil of all saints, he obtained a fleet of ships, and, with such a large force of soldiers that no one could oppose him as he crossed the harbor, he prevailed.⁵⁸⁶ On this day of All Saints he elevated the abbot of Herschau to the position of Bishop of Speyer. However, when he was discovered by his father, the son went from Speyer to the Rhine. Hastening to continue from there to Mainz, hoping now to prevent his crossing, Henry IV was very stunned to hear that his son, along with his men had already gone across. Suddenly

⁵⁸⁴ Einhard was bishop of Wurzburg from 1089-1105. Rupert was bishop from 1105-1106.

⁵⁸⁵ Saint Peter in Chains was celebrated on the first of August.

⁵⁸⁶ The vigil of All Saints was celebrated on the thirty-first of October.

returning on the same day, after being struck by a great fear, he went, starving and extremely tired, to Mainz. The next day, the abbot of Saint Alban's of Speyer, Theodoric by name, approached. Imploring him through God, to remember that he was a father so that he would not drive away his son through stubbornness. Henry IV did not agree to listen, but commanded this: that he wished to quickly depart from the city lest he be seized by his enemies, and the sooner he left the city, the better. He went to the stronghold of Hammerstein, and he lingered there for some time. The son went to Mainz. He sent legates to Thuringia after the bishop, and gloriously restored him to the holy church from which he had been expelled by his father.

After this, the father, seeing the multitude of princes, and the apostolic legates gathering at Mainz because his son wished to hold a general assembly there, believed that he certainly should attend to see if he could, in any way, break their will. He sent the court official, Siegfried, and Count William, who remained with him up until this time because of bribery, to see if they might be able to forestall the assembly of his son. He said that he would secretly follow after them. When they approached the wood which is called San and found the son along with his army in another area, they were scarcely able to resist him and fled in the middle of the night. The father, however, having followed them, went to the meeting place. There, coming from another part of the river, the son came upon his father.

When they both met there, the father sent messengers to his son, asking what the peace terms were. When his son approached from across the river, the father prostrated himself at his feet and urged him to recall that he was his son and his blood. The son prostrated himself before his father and asked that he be willing to obey the pope and the

entire kingdom. If he did not wish to do this, he, the son, promised immediately to take God as his father, and completely reject his earthly one. However, he did not do this. Throughout the day they discussed this and that about the state of the church and the health of his soul, and afterwards, in the evening, each returned to his own lodgings. When night fell, the father attempted to flee, but he was surrounded on all sides by the enemy, and he was not able to escape. In the morning, taking the father with them, they went to the fortress of Bingen. They spent the night there. The next day, although the father was unwilling, they marched to the fortress in Blenheim and, on the vigil of the birth of the Lord, Henry IV was entrusted to the bishop of Speyer for careful guarding. He remained unbathed and unshaven, and was deprived of all the services of God throughout all the holy days. And thus the son returned to Mainz in order to celebrate the birth of the Lord.

In the thirteenth year of the indiction, ninety-six of the Romans, King Henry V began to rule after he banished his father in the year 1106. The emperor began to weep excessively and to be fearful about what would happen to him because of his sins. He was afraid that in the future he would suffer many injuries from the princes. He asked the bishop of Speyer to present himself, and he promised that he would do everything with his counsel and the counsel of the great men of the kingdom. He handed over the regalia and the most well-fortified fortresses that he held to his son, so that the latter would immediately give him the money for whatever he needed. On the birth of Saint John the Evangelist, the bishop went to Mainz. This man, and the bishop of Würzburg received sacred unction from Archbishop Rudhart.⁵⁸⁷ After the solemnity of the masses, they told the son and all the princes all the things which they heard from the father.

⁵⁸⁷ Rudhart was the archbishop of Mainz from 1088-1109.

When the princes of the kingdom heard this, they agreed to meet in Ingelheim on the thirty-first of December. There, the emperor was present. He handed the kingdom over to his son, and threw himself at the feet of all men, especially the cardinal of the apostolic see. He asked for kindness and absolution from the ban, confessing that he had been excommunicated for a long time by Pope Hildebrand, and that he unjustly established Wibert as pope over him, and that he had caused great trouble for the common good in his time. He confessed to everything they charged him with, with the exception that he never worshiped an idol.

The cardinal, who had arrived unexpectedly, said that such a great man would never revere him because of whom such evil things were committed through the whole kingdom, unless the apostle himself asked him to. After the father was deposed, the son returned to Mainz with the leading citizens of the kingdom. He sent Werner, the count of Hammerstein, and the evil Folcmar, who was his father's advisor and accomplice in all his crimes, to get the regalia.⁵⁸⁸ On the vigil of Epiphany, these things arrived. They were honorably received by Rudhart, the archbishop, all the clergy, and the people. He handed the crown over to the princes, saying that if it was not right that he be the helmsman of the kingdom and the defender of the church that matters would turn out for him as they had for his father.

The emperor, however, when he saw that he was to be denied a pardon, thought to himself about the manner in which he could have vengeance against the common good. He went to Cologne with the few men who remained with him and mournfully told the citizens everything that had happened. Then, he went to Liege, where he was honorably received and consoled by the bishop and the citizens. He summoned Duke Henry, and

⁵⁸⁸ I have yet to identify these people. Further research is required.

many other great magnates.⁵⁸⁹ He prostrated himself at their feet, sought help from them, and told them everything that had happened.

When they heard his complaint, they were moved by pity for him and faithfully promised to help him. They proceeded in the best manner so that he could celebrate Easter there with them. When the son heard this, he ordered the princes of the kingdom to gather there, and he held an assembly with his father. He mobilized his great army and went to Aachen. He sent ahead certain men from the army to the river which is called Moselle in order to seize the bridge for him. When they heard about this, the men of Liege, especially the son of the duke, promised to help the father and gathered together from another part of the river. Because it was instigated by the devil, there was great slaughter among them during the Feast of the Lord. Many men drowned in the river.

When Henry V discovered this deed, he feared that his enemies would attack him. He left and went to the fortress at Bunde and celebrated Easter there as best as he could. Then, it seems, he held an assembly during Pentecost, in the city of Worms. There, he deprived Duke Henry of his office. His father celebrated Easter with great joy in Liege. After Easter, he returned to Cologne. With an oath, the people of Cologne promised to guard the city for him. Then, he instructed them, and they began to make the city well-fortified, inside and out. When the king saw the cunning of his father and that he was cultivating the old hatred against the public good, he called together a great army from the whole kingdom and went to Koblenz after the festival of Saint Peter and Saint Paul.⁵⁹⁰

After he collected his army from there, he went to Cologne and besieged it. The people of Cologne, as good soldiers, stood firm and unafraid, strongly and strenuously

⁵⁸⁹ I have yet to identify these people. Further research is required.

⁵⁹⁰ The Feast of Saint Peter and Paul is celebrated on the twenty-ninth of June.

resisting him in such a way that was never before seen.⁵⁹¹ Duke Henry sent some men, called *Gelduni*, to help them.⁵⁹² They were war-like men, very strong and well instructed in the art of battle. Many fell wounded, and the army of the king was barely able to prevail against them. After he had stayed there for three weeks, and he saw that he had no hope of capturing the city, Henry V moved his army to Aachen, for there was a great disease, and the army was not able to sustain its labor because of the excessive stink.

Meanwhile, the emperor was sick in Liege. He acted as a ruler up until his death. On the first of August he finally finished his life. He sent his sword and crown, which he still had with him, to his son, along with Erkenbald, his most faithful chamberlain, and Bishop Burchard from Münster, who remained loyal to him up until this point.⁵⁹³ He commissioned his son to give favor to all men and to reward those who remained with him through difficult situations, also asking to be buried in Speyer next to his parents.

Immediately, the king called together the princes of the kingdom and asked them for advice about the funeral of his father who was honorably buried, as befitted a king, by a bishop who was faithful to him in all things, in the house of Saint Lambert in Liege, as if he deserved to be in the presence of God. Then, the leading citizens of the kingdom advised him to dig up his father so that he would not be punished as he had been, and to place him in unconsecrated ground. He sent messengers to Rome and tried to obtain the pope's absolution from the ban for his father. It was done as we have already said, and he was buried on an island in the Meuse river and no divine office was said over him, except by a certain monk from Jerusalem who went day and night to him, and incessantly

⁵⁹¹ The Latin *milites* is being used here as soldiers, as it describes a town's militia.

⁵⁹² Gelduni may refer to men of the gild, meaning that this is the first reference to organization by gild. It may, however, refer to men from Guelders.

⁵⁹³ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

sang psalms while he stood there. Alas! What kind of person deserved to be treated thus by his son and the princes of the kingdom. This never would have happened at the end of his life except for divine punishment. After these things, it was pleasing to the king that he bring his father to Speyer and allow any of his servants, especially Erkanbald, who always adhered to his father in his difficulties, to attend the ceremony. And when, on the third of September the dead emperor was carried to that place and, as was customary for the dead, was received honorably by the clergy and the people for the funeral services. He was carried into the basilica of Saint Mary, which he had built with the greatest zeal. The bishop, prohibited from celebrating any divine office there until it was purged of this deed, caused the body to be set outside of the monastery and in the chapel until it was consecrated. Because of this, there was a great commotion and lamenting from the people, because Henry IV loved this place and the people above all things.

After a long time, the body, which was visited by the people there, was dug up. When the bishop of Liege, along with others who had rebelled against the king, realized that they had been made destitute by the death of the emperor, they went to dedicate themselves to Henry V at Aachen, with the exception of Duke Henry, who remained in rebellion. After this was completed, the king returned to Cologne with great anger and ordered the army to assemble throughout all the cities located along the Rhine. They arrived by ship in order to help him, and so that he might be vindicated by them. From the time that the people of Cologne heard this, they were extremely stunned and terrified. When they were besieged on all sides by the enemy and had no hope of protecting themselves by the besiegers, they promised to give the king six thousand talents of silver. But the king, grieving because many men had died during the siege, refused them for a

long time. He finally conceded after being inspired by God. Thus, the army departed and everyone returned to their own homes with great joy.

In the fourteenth year of the indiction, 1107, King Henry went to meet the pope at Regensburg, but the pope did not come. In that same place, he celebrated the birth of the Lord. Easter, however, he celebrated at Mainz. After this, he met the pope in the region between Lotharingia and Francia. They sent legates back and forth for three days, and having accomplished nothing for which they had come, they left annoyed. The king spent Pentecost in Metz. From there, arriving in Saxony, he found the Duke of Bohemia who was banished in that country. He ordered Count Wicbert to be returned to his duchy.⁵⁹⁴ At this time, when the king was at Goslar, he was woken up, terrified, in the middle of the night when a great thunderous storm broke out over his head while he was sleeping. Lightning followed. He wept, holding the boss of his shield at his head and laying his sword along his side as he lay down. He remained unhurt in this way. Then, around the Feast of All Saints, he attacked Flanders with his army. He went to Aachen after he made a pact with Rupert, a count of this province.⁵⁹⁵

In the fifteenth year of the indiction, 1108, he celebrated the birth of the Lord. The king of Hungary began to conspire against the king. When the king heard this, he collected his army and sought battle with him around the time of the feast of Saint Michael.⁵⁹⁶ In the same year, the king took Sigfried, the palatine count, into custody.⁵⁹⁷

In the first year of the indiction, 1109, King Henry celebrated the birth of the Lord at Mainz. After Pentecost, he sought battle with the king of Poland and hemmed him in.

⁵⁹⁴ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵⁹⁵ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

⁵⁹⁶ The Feast of Saint Michael was celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

⁵⁹⁷ I have yet to identify this person. Further research is required.

In the same year he was betrothed to the daughter of the king of England.⁵⁹⁸ Rudhart the archbishop died.

⁵⁹⁸ Adelaide, the daughter of King Henry II of England, married Henry V in Mainz in 1114. Upon her marriage, her name was changed to Mathilda.

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